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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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NEW-YORK WAS DRY AGAIN

Fewer Violations of Excise Laws than in Many Preceding Sundays.

CONVICTION OF MULLINS THE CAUSE

Commissioner Roosevelt Made a Trip Through Various Precincts in the City.

SATISFIED THAT LAW WAS ENFORCED

In Brodie's Saloon Mr. Roosevelt Had a Glass of Buttermilk—Total Excise Arrests Sixty.

New-York was drier yesterday than on any other Sunday since the effort was made to impartially enforce the excise law. The aridity was general. Oases were not discovered, and the only successful subterfuge and evasion was by Oliver Sumner Teall's Girder Club, which, it was announced, had a membership of 500, and would open a down-town branch Aug. 25.

While a few saloon keepers adhered to their policy of tantalization and profited by opportunity to admit known and trusted patrons to their barrooms, an unbiased opinion, based on observation all over the city, was that not one-tenth of the risks taken on Aug. 11 were taken yesterday.

The judgment of police officers who had opportunity for a correct gauging of the situation is that all that was vertebrate in the opposition of the saloon keepers to the police plan of law enforcement snapped when Recorder Goff sentenced Saloon Owner Dennis Mullins to incarceration for thirty days and a fine of $250, and announced that in like circumstances every saloon keeper was as liable to punishment as his offending bartender.

That the saloon interest had seen a light and heard a voice was evidenced in various ways. One was in the admission at many station houses that matters were so dead that there was no need of employing citizen spies, as the policemen detailed to duty in citizen garb had hardly anything to watch. There were few instances where it was necessary to station policemen at the doors of places where it was suspected that surreptitious vending was done, and in many instances a simple warning was sufficient to deter those who evinced a disposition to take risks.

A trip on the east and west side elevated railroads from the Battery to the Harlem River discovered but few saloons with loungers outside, while heretofore, even though a publican did not sell, he was happy in having a gathering around his place to aggravate or mystify the police.

The chief incident of the day was a surprise trip, secretly planned by Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Board of Police, through the east and west side precincts to get facts to maintain his contention that the assertion in some newspapers that the attempt to enforce the excise law is a failure is the reverse of truth.

Mr. Roosevelt started in a carriage from his home, at Sixty-second Street and Madison Avenue, with Acting Roundsman Tierney, went down town by the east side, and returned by the west side, visiting, among other station houses, those of the Twenty-fifth, Eighteenth, Thirteenth, Sixth, Fourth, Ninth, and Sixteenth Precincts.

Mr. Roosevelt did not, for excellent reasons, call at Police Headquarters, but lunched at M. F. Lyons's restaurant, 259 Bowery, where the doors are never closed the year round, and whose patrons include all classes, from the proletarian to the policeman.

Of his trip, Mr. Roosevelt said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I will keep my record of visits and my conclusions until to-morrow, when my colleagues and the public will have full information. But I wanted to see for myself, to know, in case newspapers which have hitherto announced that the day before had been a wet Sunday make this announcement to-morrow, when to relegate them. All I have to say now is that it is a surprise to me to see how well and fairly the law is enforced everywhere."

Mr. Roosevelt was unsparing in praise and encouragement of all the policemen he met at their posts of duty, and was apparently delighted with the condition of affairs in the Elizabeth and Oak Street commands.

In the Sixth Precinct, accompanied by Acting Captain Young, he went to take a look at Chinatown and Michael J. Callahan's saloon, in Chatham Square.

Coming down town the Commissioner stopped at Brodie's Bowery saloon, which is in the Tenth Precinct, and had a drink of free buttermilk.

Acting Captain Thompson was gratified that the President of the board should call on him at the Oak Street Police Station House, as, in his opinion, expressed in this veteran's way, "Everything was trimmed up about as it should be."

Sergt. Thompson has not arrived at this happy condition of surcease from anxiety without trouble. Suspecting that Saloon Keeper Horn stole a march on him Aug. 11, Thompson put his place, at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, under double guard, and was deaf to Horn's remonstrance that it did not look well, and, besides, he was doing no business.

"If," said the imperturbable commander, "you are not selling you have a clear conscience, and can afford to disregard appearances. The policemen stay where I put them."

Then Dennis Healey and Peter Rose, at Catherine and Oak Streets, did not appear to have settled on their Sunday policy and the tactics of stationary uniformed policemen at the two places seemed to have the desired effect. In all, twelve policemen were detailed ununiformed about the precinct, and one citizen detective was employed.

Sergt. Thompson bashfully admitted that he had dabbled a little in Latin to his discomfiture. "The plan," he confessed, "didn't 'work.' I wanted to do my duty in seeing if a couple of drug stores not far from the Franklin Station were 'playing roots,' and I thought that with my sideboards and ministerial clothes I'd have a chance to detect a violation.

"So I went as bold as you please into one of the stores and asked for two ounces of spirit fromentis and four ounces aqua pura. Had 'em there, didn't I? Well, the clerk sized me up and said: 'Are you a physician?' That just tickled me, for I knew I was on the right track, so far as asking for the 'medicine,' was concerned. I said I was not, and then came: 'Are you a druggist?'

"I replied: 'Young man, I haven't asked you if you're a graduate of the College of Pharmacy, have I? Now, just tell me if I can have what I want.'

"After a bit of hesitation, he said that he was sorry, but they were not selling anything Sundays, and I went away. It was a close call, though. Many people don't know that there are only three druggists in New-York who can sell alcoholic beverages on the premises. Fact, though. They were

Continued on Page 3.

HOPKINS REMAINS IN JAIL

When Sober the Writ of Habeas Corpus Will Be Served—Mrs. Haswell's Letters Procured by the Authorities.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 18.—William E. Hopkins, accused of aiding Oliver Curtis Perry to escape from the Matteawan Asylum for Insane Criminals is still in the Dutchess County Jail, notwithstanding the fact that a writ of habeas corpus was issued in his case by Judge Barnard Saturday night. Hopkins has engaged State Assessor William H. Wood as his counsel.

Mr. Wood applied for the writ on the ground that his client had been placed in jail without a proper commitment. When asked to-night why he did not serve the writ, Mr. Wood said he had concluded that it would be best to leave Hopkins in confinement until he becomes thoroughly sober.

It is evident that whatever gain Hopkins got from his complicity in the escape has been used in dissipation. The police records of this city show that Hopkins called at headquarters one morning four weeks ago and reported having been robbed while sleeping off a drunk in a vacant lot down town. He said that $70 and a watch were taken from him, also the shoes from his feet. The police were unable to get at the bottom of the story, and Hopkins disappeared from here, and was not seen again until Saturday.

The authorities are evidently looking for bigger game than Hopkins. District Attorney George Wood, in the presence of Hopkins's counsel, and County Judge Daniel W. Guernsey, Saturday, promised Hopkins immunity if he would tell the whole story. Later, when seen in the jail, Hopkins refused to say a word about the case, except "I guess I have talked too much about it already."

The authorities here say that Mrs. Haswell can be held for receiving stolen goods and for using the United States mail for improper purposes as well as for aiding in the escape of a felon. One of the letters said by the detectives to have been written by Mrs. Haswell to Hopkins, tells him to be careful how he disposes of the watch, because of the number of it. When the detectives arrested Hopkins they purposely kept him out of jail, so as to persuade him to get the letters written by Mrs. Haswell. This Hopkins finally did, and the letters are in the hands of District Attorney Wood.

All the negotiations relating to the escape were between Perry and Hopkins. The letters of Mrs. Haswell are said to be mostly in the nature of calling Hopkins to account for breaking his word with Perry, in not leaving the pistol and suit of clothes at the Brinckerhoff pond, as he agreed.

It was learned to-night that Marshal Perrott of Newburg had recovered another ring, which was pawned by Hopkins with H. Hoffman of Newburg, and that the Marshal is promised another ring to-morrow. Dr. Allison is quoted as saying that there is proof in the case sufficient to establish the complicity of the woman beyond a doubt. District Attorney Wood and Dr. Allison will meet and compare notes in the case to-morrow. A curious crowd visited the county jail to-day, but were not admitted to see Hopkins. Some local missionaries held services in the jail for the benefit of the prisoners, and Hopkins joined fervently in the singing and praying.

SAVED BY ADMIRAL MEADE

A Fire in the Philadelphia Union League Club Extinguished.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Had it not been for the prompt action of Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, Major A. L. Williams, and other members of the Union League yesterday, the handsome clubhouse of the league might now be a pile of ashes. At 3:30 o'clock it was discovered that the rear roof of the building was on fire. Admiral Meade and Major Williams were both in the corridor, and the Admiral, who has more than once had to cope with fire aboard ship, took command, and ordered the alarm to be run to "fire quarters."

The fire brigade of the league responded to the call, and rushed to the third story, where the fire paraphernalia is. There were many members of the league present, and they wildly rushed upstairs to assist in quenching the flames. It was soon learned that the fire was in the annex chimney, where the motor, which furnishes air to the kitchen, is situated, and in less than five minutes the roof was full of excited leaguers and employes.

Admiral Meade cooly directed the hosemen where to play the stream, and the flames, after thirty minutes battle, were stifled without the aid of the engine company, and all hands adjourned to the Captain's cabin for refreshments. The only casualty was a severe wetting, which was given to Coat Room Keeper Charles Dorsey, who got between the hose and the fire.

The loss by the fire was only $500, of which amount $350 is the cost of the motor.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY CLAIMS

A Belief That Controller Bowler Will Refuse to Recognize Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Controller Bowler has not yet begun the preparation of his decision on the sugar bounty claims of the Nebraska and Louisiana producers, counsel and other interested parties not having filed their briefs in the case. He expects to begin work this week, and will complete it by Sept. 1, when he will leave the city for the remainder of his vacation. While, of course, there has been no intimation as to what his opinion will be, the general belief is that he will refuse to pass the sugar bounty claim of $5,288,000, and thus leave the claimants to the United States Court of Claims for redress.

Controller Bowler's action in the matter, as he avows, was due largely to the opinion of Chief Justice Shepard of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in the mandamus proceedings against the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue, holding that the granting of a bounty to the sugar producers was an unconstitutional act by Congress.

A private letter has been received in this city from Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan, formerly Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a recognized authority on constitutional law, in which he highly commends the opinion of Chief Justice Shepard, declaring the opinion to be "clear, logical, and conclusive," of the subject treated, the constitutional power of Congress to pay bounties.

Everything Open at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—All places of amusement here were open to-day, with the exception of a few which were closed voluntarily by the proprietors. There was music at all the concert gardens, as usual. There were no arrests. The warring factions found it unprofitable, and the hotel men seem to have made up their minds that if the amusement places are closed they will have to remain closed also, and have apparently decided that it is better to divide the patronage than to have none to divide. Eight hundred carloads of people were brought here yesterday and to-day. Fifty thousands people are estimated to have been here today in addition to the regular Summer population.

Injured by a Runaway Horse.

James Rogers of 147 East Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn, was driving with his wife on Ocean Parkway at 8:30 o'clock last evening, when a runaway horse attached to a light wagon ran into Mr. Rogers's buggy, upsetting it and throwing both occupants out.

When picked up, both Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were found to be so badly cut and bruised that an ambulance was summoned and they were taken to the Seney Hospital.

A Rainy Sunday at Buzzard's Bay.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 18.—It never rained much harder here than it did to-day, and President Cleveland was obliged to remain indoors. After it cleared, late this afternoon, the members of his family took a short carriage drive. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland this afternoon received calls from some of their neighbors.

DROWNED AT OCEAN CITY

Seven of a Party of Pleasure Seekers Are Lost.

FIVE WERE MEMBERS OF ONE FAMILY

The Boat Was Overloaded and Capsized—Many People Watched the Struggle in the Water—Five Bodies Recovered.

OCEAN CITY, Md., Aug. 18.—Seven lives were lost by an accident to a fishing party on Isle of Wight Bay. Five bodies have been recovered. Those drowned are:

HALL, LINA, aged eighteen, of Bishopville, Del.
HALL, LULA, aged sixteen, of Bishopville.
STEVENS, MYRTLE, aged fourteen, of Selbyville, Del.
STORRS, EVA, aged fourteen.
STORRS, IDA MAY, aged sixteen.
STORRS, Mrs. LAURA, aged thirty-eight.
STORRS, WILLIAM, aged forty-two, of Philadelphia.

William Storrs was a prosperous sign painter, living at 4,919 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia. He has long made annual visits to this place with his family. They were very fond of aquatic sports, and spent most of their time in cruising and fishing. They started Saturday for Gray's Creek. Storrs had arranged a bay party for his daughters and their young friends. He employed William Hudson, a young man with but little experience, to sail them. Hudson's boat was a small one, suitable for carrying only about four people. He protested when nine crowded in the boat, but to no avail, Storrs saying, "Oh! there is no danger. The water is shallow. We are close to shore. The wind is light."

With this the boat was pushed off, and they started for Hammocks Point. The point was reached and the boat turned toward an inlet. In doing so the boat let in a little water. The girls rushed to the upper side of the boat, capsizing the little craft in six feet of water. The boat went to the bottom. Hudson went to the bottom and pulled the mast out. This done, the boat rose to the surface.

Storrs was keeping the women upon the surface of the water.

Hudson went to his assistance, and between them they succeeded in getting all to the boat and placed their forms over the railing, telling them to hold on.

When Storrs had placed the hands of his wife, the last one of the six, on the boat, he reached for it himself, but his strength had been exhausted and he sank.

The wife, as her husband disappeared, let go the boat as though to spring for him, but she, too, sank.

The daughters went into hysterice before the boats that had put out from the shore reached them. One after the other let go and were drowned. They were quickly followed by the Hall girls. Miss Lina struggled for a few minutes, and, just as rescuers were about to grasp her went down.

Hudson, the master of the boat, and William Hall were clinging to it when rescued. Hudson was found clinging to the centreboard, and was about to give up when lifted to a place of safety. The boat floated ashore.

The cries of the people on shore, as well as those drowning, attracted a large crowd to the opposite shore.

Only one body, that of William Storrs, was found during the day. The bodies of Mrs. Storrs, her two daughters, and Miss Stevens, were found last night. They presented a terrible sight, particularly that of Mrs. Storrs. Crabs had eaten the flesh from her face.

Before entering the boat, Mrs. Storrs took her husband's gold watch, over a hundred dollars in money, and their rings and other valuables, tying them up in her apron to prevent being injured by the salt water or being lost. When the boat capsized she was tightly clutching the bundle. It was recovered this afternoon.

The search for the two missing bodies will be renewed in the morning.

DIED AFTER REACHING SHORE.

Young's Companions in a Boat That Upset Escaped With a Wetting.

Henry Young, twenty-four years old, of 19 Clinton Street, this city, lost his life yesterday in a boating accident in the East River, near the foot of Third Street. He was in a boat with two others—Joseph Glazer of 10 Avenue A and Peter Eichon of 186 Clinton Street. The boat was upset.

John McCarthy of 137 Lewis Street and James Houlton of 521 Grand Street went to the rescue and picked the men up, landing them at the foot on Stanton Street. Young died on the pier. The others escaped with a wetting.

A small catboat which was skirting the Battery yesterday afternoon capsized in a puff of wind, throwing its two occupants into the water. They were Hyman Bugge, twenty-nine years old, of 19 Sherman Avenue, Hoboken, and Charles Schoney, twenty-one years old, of Jersey City. They held to the boat until rescued by Policeman O'Brien of the steamboat squad.

DROWNED IN JAMAICA BAY.

A Sunday Sail Proves Disastrous for Ignatz Yough.

Ignatz Yough, twenty years old, of Wyckoff Avenue and Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, went to sail in Jamaica Bay yesterday afternoon and was drowned. He was with three companions, and had left the boat to get clams.

Though in shoal water at first, he and one of the others, whose name is not known, stepped off into the channel.

Yough was not seen again, and it is probable that his body was swept away by the rapid current in Broad Channel.

NEGROES ARMING FOR SPRING VALLEY

Retaliation on the Italian Miners the Object of a Secret Movement.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—It is believed the colored men of this city are making secret preparations to send an armed body of men to Spring Valley, Ill., to force a fight with the Italians there, in retaliation for their treatment of the negro miners two weeks ago.

It has been learned by the police that a colored man whose name is supposed to be Robinson has been canvassing the pawnshops in this city, and has bought over 100 revolvers. One firm of money lenders reported to the police that they had sold seven revolvers to a colored man. The description of the man they gave tallies with that of Robinson.

It is said the colored people have become disgusted with the public meetings, because their plans have always miscarried. Therefore they have decided to meet in secret. A number of men are to be armed and smuggled into Spring Valley, to be in readiness for duty at a moment's notice.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 18.—The services of Edward Fisher, a Police Justice, have been secured, and the trial of the twenty-eight Spring Valley men charged with assaulting the colored people of Spring Valley will begin to-morrow. The defense has retained Judge R. R. Gibbons, the late Democratic candidate for Congress; Owen G. Lovejoy, son of the famous Abolition Congressman, and Ira Gibbons. The prosecution will be represented by State Attorney W. A. Johnson, who will probably be assisted by an attorney provided by the colored people of Chicago, and a local attorney. All the prisoners spent to-day in jail.

Ex-Justice Strong Unconscious.

LAKE MINNEWASKA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Ex-Justice Strong, who has been ill for some time, has suffered a stroke of paralysis affecting the left side of his body. He has also had a relapse of the catarrhal fever, is very weak, and at present unconscious.

TRAMPS FLAGGED AN EXPRESS

The Passengers Thought They Were About to be Robbed or the Train Wrecked—One Man Arrested.

When the Chicago fast express rolled into the Grand Central Station at 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon Sergt. James Lonsdale, who is in command of the sub-police precinct there, and a policeman were waiting to make an arrest. A telegram had been sent from Fishkill that the train had been flagged between Fishkill and Dutchess Junction and boarded by two wild-looking strangers, and that it was feared there was some plot to rob or wreck the train.

Only one of these strangers was on board the train when it entered the station. The other had jumped off and disappeared at about Forty-eighth Street while the train was slowing down.

The man who had remained on board was scared out of his wits when he was made a prisoner by the Sergeant. In his pocket was a red silk handkerchief with which the train had been flagged. He had another handkerchief, a white one, neatly folded up. He could not speak a word of English or German, and kept saying "slovak."

Engineer John Greenhalch said that while the train was running at full speed between Fishkill and Dutchess Junction one of the men waved the red handkerchief to him. He was afraid that some accident had happened on the track, as no trains stop there, and so he brought the train to a stop and the men jumped on board. When the passengers saw the newcomers there was somewhat of a panic, some supposing that they were robbers. The men, however, sat down, and one of them paid the fares for both.

The prisoner could not make himself understood to the police, and was locked up in a cell. A man who could speak Russian was called, and told the prisoner that he was liable to seven years' imprisonment. This frightened him greatly. The interpreter said the man refused to commit himself. He gave his name as John Lascko.

A Times reporter saw Lascko later in the day. He is about twenty-five years old. He said he is an Austrian Slav, and had been in this country but three months. He had work in a brickyard at Dutchess. While walking about the railroad station there yesterday he met a man who recognized him as a Slav. He had never seen the man before, but as he said he was a Pole, and could make himself understood, as Polish and the Slovak dialect are akin, they became friends and walked along the track. As the express was coming along Lascko's friend pulled out a red handkerchief, and, handing it to him, told him to wave it, and the engineer would take them on board and to New-York.

Lascko did as he was bidden, the train stopped, and they went on board. The friend did not ask for his red handkerchief, and Lascko mechanically put it in his pocket while boarding the train and then forgot about it. When the conductor came for fares Lascko's friend told him to pay for both, and he would settle with him afterward. So he paid. When the train began to slow down the friend suddenly got up, and, without saying a word to him, walked out of the car and jumped off.

All the money that Lascko had left after paying the fares was 16 cents. He asked Sergt. Lonesdale for a piece of bread, as he was hungry, and the Sergeant promised to give him a meal.

TO WELCOME CARDINAL GIBBONS

Great Preparations Being Made for His Fitting Reception in Baltimore on His Return.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—Cardinal Gibbons, who sailed from Queenstown on the Campania to-day, expects to reach Baltimore next Saturday afternoon. His Eminence and party will be met in New-York by a committee of prominent clergy and laity of this city, of which the Rev. John D. Boland of St. Vincent's Church is the Chairman. The committee will wear badges composed of the Maryland colors and a cardinal bow.

In New-York the committee will be joined by a similar committee from Detroit, sent to welcome Bishop Foley. As it is the Bishop's intention to come on to Baltimore with the Cardinal, it is expected that many of the members of the committee from Detroit will come on to Baltimore with the party and participate in the welcome reception it is proposed to extend to the Cardinal in this city. President Wheeler of the Catholic Club is in receipt of a letter from his Eminence in which he intimates that the reception should be one in which the general public may participate and devoid of any elaborate ceremony.

As the plans have been formulated, the Cardinal will be received here by a delegation of 100 members of the Catholic Club and other prominent citizens. There will be no procession, bands of music, or uniformed societies, but simply a gathering of the Cardinal's friends to extend to him a real old Maryland welcome upon his return to his See. Said President Wheeler: "We will give him what is better than ostentation and display, and what I know, and we all know, he cares more for, and that is a hearty reception. There will, of course, be some cheering and handshaking, for they are natural to Americans, and will be relished by the Cardinal after his European experiences. I shall, after quiet is restored, say a few words of cordial welcome, and then the party will disperse, and allow his Eminence to seek the quiet and seclusion of his home, which he will greatly desire after the fatigue of his journey."

The more formal reception will be held at the rooms of the Catholic Club, on North Charles Street, on Sunday evening. The citizens of Baltimore will then be afforded the opportunity to extend greeting to one whom they esteem as a friend, respect as a citizen, and revere as an ecclesiastic. The rooms of the club will be handsomely decorated for the occasion with lights, flags, and flowers, some very beautiful effects having been designed to add brilliancy to the scene. Mgrs. Satolli and McColgan, Bishops Foley of Detroit, Curtis of Wilmington, and Keane of the Catholic University, Washington, will be present.

The reception will begin at 8 o'clock, will be open to the public, and it is the intention of the club to make it a superb affair. The address of welcome will be delivered by Edgar H. Gans of the Baltimore bar and a response is expected from the Cardinal in his usual clever way, telling something of what he saw while abroad, and what he thinks of the experiences through which he has passed. Remarks may also be made by Bishops Curtis and Keane and Richard M. McSherry.

The holding of the reception on Sunday is made necessary owing to the opening on the following Monday of the annual retreat of the clergy of the archdiocese at the Seminary of St. Sulpice. The retreat will last a week, and the Cardinal will attend it.

A Woman Rent Collector Missing.

Mrs. Bertha Moeller, the wife of Robert Moeller, a bookbinder of 73 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, has been missing for several days. Her disappearance not only concerns her husband, but also John Haden, the owner of a row of flats in Palmetto Street, between Bushwick and Evergreen Avenues.

Mr. Haden employed Mrs. Moeller to collect the rents for him. He says she collected between $200 and $300, which she failed to turn over to him.

Mr. Moeller says he does not know where his wife is, but is willing to make good the amount of the money she had failed to turn over to the landlord.

Catholic Summer School Ends.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The fourth annual session of the Catholic Summer School closed this evening, when the Rev. John S. Belford of Brooklyn delivered the last sermon, his subject being "The Church and the Republic."

One of Giampata's Victims Recovered.

Rose Weil, one of the sisters stabbed by Philippo Giampata, was discharged from the Presbyterian Hospital Saturday. Her sister, Katie, is progressing slowly, but the doctors believe she will recover.

Found Dead in His Cell.

Anton Stooland, twenty-nine years old, who was arrested for vagrancy, was found dead in his cell in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, last night.

MANY LIVES IN DANGER

Ocean View Hotel at Rockaway Beach Burned to the Ground.

GUESTS WERE PANIC STRICKEN

Effects Carried Out to Sea—A Lamp Exploded While a Woman Counted Her Husband's Money.

HAMMEL'S STATION, Rockaway Beach, L. I., Aug. 18.—The Ocean View Hotel, situated at Surf and Chase Avenues, this place, was destroyed by fire to-night. The fire was discovered shortly after 9 o'clock.

There were seventy-five guests, including a number of children, in the hotel. They al escaped, but many of the guests lost all of their effects.

The hotel was a frame structure, three stories high and 40 by 100 feet in dimensions.

The fire started in a third-story bedroom near the southeast corner of the building. The flames spread very rapidly, owing to the strong southwest wind that was blowing.

Many of the children in the hotel were being put to bed when the alarm was given, and mothers thoughtful only of their little ones caught them up and rushed into the hallways looking for means of escape.

The halls rapidly filled with smoke, and the shouts of the people on the beach, mingled with the heavy roar of the surf and the crackling sound of the flames, added to the terror of the guests in the burning building.

Those of the guests who were without children turned their attention to saving their effects, and, while flames and smoke rolled out of the windows on the top floor, trunks, valises, handbags, and various articles of apparel were thrown out of the first and second story windows.

The hotel stood close to the ocean's edge, and many articles thrown out of windows on that side of the building were picked up by the breakers and carried out to sea.

While the guests were trying to save themselves and their effects, the local firemen commenced to battle with the flames.

Fire companies from Seaside Station, Arverne, and Far Rockaway had responded to the alarm, but their efforts were hampered by the scarcity of water.

The nearest fire hydrant to the burning hotel was several blocks away, and it took a good many hundred feet of hose to reach the fire.

When the firemen finally got a stream on the burning building its entire front was in flames, and the rear was on fire down to the second story.

An unsuccessful effort was made to rescue the hotel safe while the fire was raging. A number of men managed to get the safe as far as the front piazza, where it broke through the partly burned floor and disappeared into the cellar.

At one time the Florence Home, separated from the Ocean View Hotel by a narrow passageway, was threatened, and all the guests packed up their effects, and many moved out and sought shelter elsewhere.

The firemen for a time turned their attention to the Florence Home, and, under the direction of Chief Kreuscher of the Rockaway Beach Department, succeeded in saving the hotel.

Cottages across the street from the Ocean View Hotel were in danger from sparks, but they were wet down by the firemen and saved.

The guests from the hotel all got out safely, and found accommodations for the night in near-by hotels and cottages. Night robes were in demand after the fire, and those of the guests who had saved more than one supplied those less fortunate.

The Ocean View Hotel was owned by the Dodge estate, and was leased by Herman Brennen.

A reporter for The New-York Times found Mr. Brennen standing on the beach watching a large pile of furniture and other articles. He said his loss was between $7,000 and $8,000, and was not covered by insurance.

He could not account for the fire. The hotel was lighted throughout by gas.

Some of the spectators said the fire was caused by a lamp that exploded. That seemed to be the general opinion.

One man said a woman was counting her husband's money when the lamp exploded, and that she threw a pail of water on the burning oil, thus scattering it about the room and spreading the fire.

At midnight the fire was still smoldering.

The value of the hotel could not be learned.

FELL DEAD ON HIS WIFE'S GRAVE

Henry Stumpf of Brooklyn Had Visited the Evergreens Cemetery Every Sunday for Fifteen Years.

Henry Stumpf, a prominent German of Brooklyn, died at his wife's grave in the Evergreens Cemetery, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Stumpf's wife died fifteen years ago. He had visited her grave every Sunday since then. He left his home, at 25 Suydam Street, yesterday after dinner, and went to the cemetery. As he was about leaving, he fell back on the grave of his wife.

One of the keepers summoned an ambulance, but when the surgeon arrived he pronounced Mr. Stumpf dead. The body was taken to his home, and the Coroner notified.

Mr. Stumpf was seventy-two years old, and was born in Germany. He came to this country when a boy. During the war he joined the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers. It was known as the Turner regiment, and he was Captain of one of the companies. He was a member of the Williamsburg Turnverein, and three times was elected Speaker. He was one of the most popular Germans in the Eastern District.

EXCITEMENT IN A BROOKLYN CHURCH

A Lamp Falls During Evening Service—Panic Checked by the Rector.

There was an exciting scene in the new Greenwood Protestant Episcopal Church, Greenwood Avenue, near Prospect Avenue, Windsor Terrace, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, at 8:30 o'clock last night.

The Rev. George G. Hoyt, the rector, was just closing his evening sermon, when a hanging lamp in the centre of the church fell from the ceiling, and in a short time had set fire to matting in one of the pews. Some of the parishioners became excited, and there would have been a stampede had it not been for the rector and several of the male members of the church, who quieted the alarmed congregation.

The fire, which caused a damage of only $25, was put out, but the sermon was concluded. The church is a small frame structure, and was recently erected.

Fatally Hurt at a Ball Game.

ELIZABEH, N. J., Aug. 18.—John Miller, aged sixty-five, of Union Township, was probably fatally injured to-day while watching a ball game near Roselle A bat slipped from the hands of a player, striking Miller on the head and fracturing his skull.

Senator Hill at Booth Bay Harbor.

BOOTH BAY HARBOR, Me., Aug. 18.—The New-York yacht Ariel of the Seawanhaka Club, carrying Mr. Hill and guests, and the steam yacht Chetotah have arrived from Bar Harbor.

A CHANCE FOR AMERICANS

Free Lands Will Be Offered to Settlers in the Rio Negro Country, Which Will Soon Have a Railroad.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 18.—The executive representatives of the Southern Railway have signed an agreement to extend the line of that road from Bahia Blanca to Neuquen.

This new line, which the company agrees to have completed and in full operation within three years from date, will traverse the rich agricultural and grazing lands along the Rio Negro—some of the best in Argentina.

A bill has been presented to Congress and is likely soon to become a law, granting free Government lands to settlers in the Rio Negro country.

This will offer a good opening to American farmers with small capital. The Government, as a result of the extension of the railroad and the granting of concessions to farmers, expects that the Rio Negro Valley will soon be settled and become highly productive.

AIMED AT TARGET, KILLED A WOMAN

Lewis Isnigger Accidentally Shoots His Sister, Mrs. George Smith—Husband's Callous Conduct.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Mrs. George Smith, wife of a farmer living in Worthington, a flag station on the New-York and Putnam Railroad, near here, was killed, accidentally, by her brother, Lewis Isnigger, eighteen years old, this afternoon.

Mrs. Smith, with her six-months-old baby, started with her brother for a walk. Isnigger carried a rifle. A short distance from the house he set up an old clock dial for a target. Mrs. Smith seated herself on a retaining wall to watch her brother shoot.

Isnigger, after placing a twenty-two-calibre cartridge loaded with fulminate of mercury in the gun, took aim at the target. Mrs. Smith arose and passed in front of the rifle just as her brother fired. The bullet struck her in the temple, killing her instantly.

Coroner Miles of Yonkers summoned Dr. P. H. Pyne of Yonkers and Dr. Todd of Dobbs Ferry to perform an autopsy. After they had prepared for the operation, they discovered that they had no surgical saw.

Mrs. Smith's husband, who did not seem to show much grief at the loss of his wife, produced his bucksaw, saying: "Here, you can use this."

Coroner Miles was indignant at the remark, and rebuked the husband severely. A messenger was sent to Yonkers for another case of instruments.

The Coroner impaneled a jury and adjourned the inquest until to-morrow.

Isnigger was committed to the county jail to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

This is the third accidental shooting in Westchester County within a month. Carlisle Barron, son of a banker of New-York City, living at Pocantico Hills, eight miles from Worthington, shot and killed Carrie Hansen, who was lying in the grass on his father's place. He mistook her head for a chipmunk. A man named Miller, also living at Pocantico Hills, became annoyed at the barking of a dog in front of his house, and fired at a white object in the road, which he thought was the dog. The object, however, was eleven-year-old Grace Angue, who was on her way home from church. The bullet struck her in the head, causing a serious wound. Miller was not arrested. Young Barron was exonerated by a Coroner's jury, of which John D. Archibald, the Standard Oil magnate, was foreman.

FATHER DUCEY AND AN ATHEIST

They Disagree on the Subject of Religion—The Priest Drives Off in Anger.

Father Ducey of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church and an atheist had a short but earnest discussion on religion last night while standing in front of the Thirtieth Street Police Station.

Father Ducey was listening to the singing of a colored congregation across the street, when a well-dressed, elderly man emerged from the station house. Some one remarked that the colored worshippers were very enthusiastic.

"All religion is nothing more than enthusiasm," remarked the gray-bearded man.

"Why do you say that, when we have such master minds as Cardinal Newman who believe otherwise?" retorted Father Ducey.

"Talking about master minds," replied the stranger, "how about Alexander von Humboldt?" at the same time shaking the index finger of his right in Father Ducey's face.

At this demonstration Father Ducey seized the man's wrist, shoved his arm to his side, and demanded, in an angry tone, to know what he meant by assuming a threatening attitude.

"You have insulted my cloth, Sir!" declared Father Ducey, "and I have a mind—"

Saying this, Father Ducey walked quickly to his carriage, and as he entered it, turned about, saying:

"I am a member of the Church militant."

"Oh!" answered the gray-bearded man, "I did not know you were a clergyman. Anyway, one would never think so judging from your language."

Released Lunatic Attempts Suicide.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 18.—Frederick Myer, thirty-eight years old, of 55 Webster Avenue, shot himself this afternoon. He will die. He was released from the insane asylum on Snake Hill last Monday, as cured.

VALKYRIE SAFE IN PORT

The Cup Challenger Makes a Quick Trip from Scotland.

MET STIFF WINDS AND HEAVY SEAS

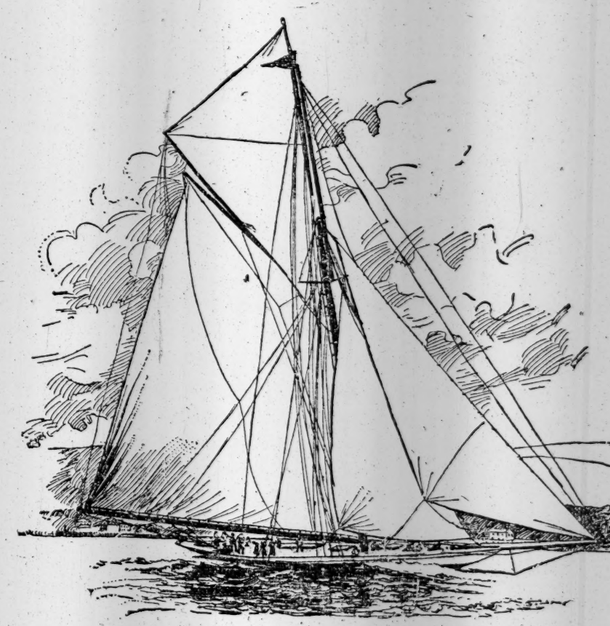
The Run Required 21 Days 9 Hours and 30 Minutes, Average 129 Miles Per Day.

BIGGER EVERY WAY THAN THE DEFENDER

She Carries an Enormous Spread of Canvas and Looks a Powerful Racing Craft.

Valkyrie III. is anchored off Liberty Island, in the upper bay. The cable rattled through the hawse hole at 10:25 o'clock last night, and it was the most pleasing sound that Capt. Cranfield and his merry crew of English sailors have heard for more than eighteen days.

The Valkyrie was sighted off Fire Island at 3 o'clock. She was then sailing along under mainsail, jigger sail, working topsail, and staysail, and making rattling good



Valkyrie III.
Challenger for the America's Cup.

time in the fresh northwest breeze. The news of her arrival was flashed up to the city, and many interested in the challenger for the America's Cup were on the lookout for her.

The steamer City of Bridgeport, the tender for the yacht, had laid outside Sandy Hook all night with Mr. Arthur Glennie on board. She seemed to get news of the yacht's arrival, for about the time she was reported she started to the east to try and find her. Some enterprising boatmen were also out looking for the English boat, and there were two or three newspaper tugs with reporters on board. About 5 o'clock when fifteen miles this side of Fire Island, a tug signaled the yacht, and Capt. Cranfield, wishing to get in as soon as possible, agreed to take a line. The City of Bridgeport and the other tugs soon joined the Valkyrie, and the flotilla escorted the yacht to her anchorage.

The Valkyrie looked every inch a racer as she came along. At her mainmast fluttered the private signal of Lord Dunraven, a blue and yellow flag; on her jigger was the English ensign. Both flags stood out well in the fresh breeze. Lord Dunraven's signal was a little torn after eighteen days' battle with the winds of the Atlantic, but it was emblematic of the indomitable pluck of the Englishman who, after one defeat, has come over the Atlantic Ocean again to try and win the famous old America's Cup. Capt. Cranfield was standing on the deck aft, and he waved a cheery "How do you

Lord Dunraven.
Principal Owner of Valkyrie III.

do?" to the reporter for The New-York Times, and shouted over the water in answer to a query that they had had a fair passage and all were well.

"Going to win the cup, Captain?" was asked.

"We're going to try hard," he replied, "and the Defender will be a good one to beat us," shouted several of the crew.

The Valkyrie is a big boat. She looked yesterday as though the Defender could be put inside of her. Her bow is an immensely powerful one, and unlike anything seen on any yacht in this country. Her overhang forward and aft are both long, but her lines are fine and easy, and her immense beam is not so noticeable. She has more freeboard than either Defender or Vigilant

In spite of the stories about her carrying a big bow wave when going through the water, she seemed to travel very easily and to make very little fuss, either when sailing or being towed. She is painted white, with a neat band of gold around her rail. Her rig gave her a peculiar appearance.

The bowsprit is only about three feet out board. There is no bobstay. The mainmast is tall, but the mainsail is a small one on account of the jigger being stepped so far forward. The boom of the jigger does not reach as far as the taffrail aft.

As soon as the yacht was taken in tow, the crew got to work on the sails. They were lowered, and then unbent and stowed away, and as she came up the harbor one would think, to see her, that she had been towed across the ocean. She looked little the worse for her long journey, in spite of the rough weather she experienced during the first week. A few scratches showed on her white paint under her bow, and that was all.

At 7:30 o'clock the yacht passed the Sandy Hook Lightship, and the lightship keeper rang his bell in greeting. The City of Bridgeport answered with three toots of her whistle. Then the station pilot boat was reached, and three cheers were given for the Britisher by the pilots, one of whom was taken on board.

Every craft that passed her on the way up the bay saluted her, and the Bridgeport's whistle was kept busy answering these salutes. At 10:25 o'clock she reached Quarantine, Dr. Doty, the Health Officer, was absent, but his deputy came out at once, and soon passed the yacht. Then she was towed to deep water off Liberty Island, where she anchored for the night.

A reporter for The New-York Times boarded her as soon as she came to anchor. Mr. Arthur Glennie was on board with a big bag of mail, which he was distributing

William Cranfield.
Captain of the Valkyrie.

among the crew. Several big bundles were for Capt. Cranfield, but he put them on one side while he chatted to the reporter about his trip across.

"We can't complain about the voyage. The first week out we had rough weather, and the last week light winds," he said.

"In the gale, which lasted five days, we were hove to for several hours each day, and one day we carried away our topsail halyards and boom guy. That was the only mishap on the trip. There are forty-two men on board, and a dog, our mascot. Capt. Sycamore is to assist me. Capt. James Harrison of the Allan Line was the navigator. The mates are W. Tyler and Luther Gould, and the boatswain W. Cook. The crew is a good one, and I think the boat will be handled all right.

"Cape Race was sighted last Sunday, and since then we had head winds and fog. Taken all through, it was a good trip, and we are all here and all well."

"What are your plans now, Captain?"

"I don't know until I read my letters. The yacht will be fitted out at once, but where I can't say. It will take about a week to get her in racing trim. We shall then go into dry dock, and then try to tune the yacht up, making our headquarters in the Horseshoe."

"How much faster is the Valkyrie than the Britannia?"

"Oh, I can't say," replied Capt. Cranfield, laughing.

"Is she fifteen minutes faster?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, I think she is, and the Britannia is sailing faster this year than ever."

"What of the Defender?"

"Well, I can't tell. I don't know what she has done."

The reporter then told Capt. Cranfield of the Defender's performances, and that over a thirty-mile course she had averaged 5 minutes and 20 seconds better than the old cup defender.

"Then she's a good boat," said the Captain. "But there was a merry twinkle in his eyes as he said it, which seemed to show that he was pleased that she was no faster.

Capt. Cranfield laughed when told that yachtsmen here thought that the Valkyrie's speed trial had not been shown in her races, but he would not say that she had done her best. In speaking of her races on the Clyde, he said she was beaten in her first race through a fluke. In her second race, he said, the wind was much stronger than it was during the last race between the Vigilant and old Valkyrie, and was more like that in the last race of the Puritan against Genesta. She beat the Britannia nineteen minutes, fairly and squarely, over a fifty-mile course, in a good old-fashioned breeze, and gave the Alsa a good beating in light weather over a shorter course.

Capt. Cranfield was very much surprised to hear the Defender was a much smaller boat than the Valkyrie, and remarked: "Well, we shall have to get a bigger one. He knew nothing about her spars or sails here, but will find out to-day. He denied the story that the Valkyrie was tender, or that twenty tons of lead were put in after her second race.

Capt. Harrison, who navigated the yacht across, said: "She is a beautiful boat to sail, and made fine weather of it all the way over. If she is beaten, then the Defender is a wonder."

The Valkyrie has a rail about six inches high around her deck. This will be taken off when she is in racing trim. Below the officers have staterooms in the after part of the boat, and all the rest is given up to the crew. Their bunks are around the sides, and the mess table is in the middle. All the bunks and interior fittings will be taken out at once, and the men will live on board the City of Bridgeport.

STORY OF THE TRIP.

The Racer Behaved Well in Her Ketch Rig All the Way Over.

A reporter for The New-York Times boarded the Valkyrie before she came to anchor, and the story of her trip across was gathered from talks with Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore, and from the log kept by the Navigating Officer, James Harrison.

The Valkyrie left the other side on the afternoon of Saturday, July 27. She finished adjusting at 1:30 P. M., and at 2:40 she left Gourock in tow of the tug Vanguard. The wind at first was easterly, becoming variable later. At 3 A. M. she put Rathlin Island abeam, and at 9 let go her towboat and set her course northwest by west half west.

At noon there was a fresh breeze blowing, and the weather was cloudy, with a heavy northwest swell. The wind had changed to north-northwest, and was blowing strongly, causing her to pitch heavily.

The same wind prevailed the following day, July 28, and her course was laid west, half south. It was cloudy during the day, and a fresh breeze and northwest swell kept her pitching as on the day before.

Later in the day it became squally, and rain fell. The vessel rolled from side to side, with her sails flapping heavily. On July 29 the prevailing winds were northwest by west by north-northwest. The vessel continued to roll in a high northwest swell, with her sails flapping to windward. That day she made 127 miles, her run the day before having been 148 miles.

On the morning of July 30 the Valkyrie sailed along with light, var able breezes and squally weather. The wind shifted to northwest by west to west, and then to west by south. The breeze was light during the day, accompanied by a northwest swell, and the Valkyrie added only eighty-three miles to the distance she had traveled. On the morning of July 31 the winds were still light and variable. The weather was squally, with rain.

During the forenoon a moderate breeze sprang up, and blew west by south. The general direct on of the Valkyrie's course during the day was northwest.

At 3 P. M. the wind began to freshen, blowing then n rth, west. This was the beginning of a series of strong winws and rough weather that kept the two Captains and their British sailors busy for several days. During the afternoon the Valkyrie reefed her sails, but nevertheless she covered 165 miles, her best day's run up to that time.

At noon on Aug. 1 a moderate gale was blowing from the northwest, the sky was overcast, and the sea was already roughening up. By 4 o'clock a heavy sea was running, and the Valkyrie was scudding along under shortened sail. Her run that day was 204 miles, which, with one exception, was her best record for any day.

The next day the gales continued, with a heavy sea running, and for several hours the vessel lay hove to, laboring heavily. At 3:20 A. M. she got under way again, and tacked toward the west.

Heavy squalls and a very high confused sea prevailed, and the Valkyrie continually shipped large quantities of water. By noon of Aug. 2 the wind had begun to moderate. The gale, which was still considerable, came from the northwest and north-northwest. A very high sea kept the yacht rolling and pitching heavily and shipping much water over all. The weather continued very rough during the night, and at 3 A. M. on Aug 3 the wheel ropes and the pin of the running tackleblock were carried away. The Valkyrie's run for Aug. 2 was only eighty-one miles.

On Saturday, Aug. 3, the same general conditions prevailed, and the Valkyrie continued to ship water by the barrelful. The winds came from the northwest and north, and the Valkyrie's course was laid for most of the day west by south. At 6 o'clock in the evening the gale was moderating, and the sea had gone down somewhat. That night the Valkyrie made pretty good weather, and her run for the day was 160 miles.

At 2 A. M., on Aug. 4, the Valkyrie passed an unknown steamer bound west, to which she showed her night signals. At daybreak the sky was overcast and rain fell.

During the forenoon a strong and increasing breeze came from the north, and the Valkyrie headed up to the northwest. At 11 A. M. she was compelled to heave to, and for several hours a fresh gale, with very high seas, kept the vessel laboring heavily. This continued until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the gale moderated and the Captain kept his ship away, pitching and rolling heavily and shipping much water in the still high sea. Her run for the day was 93 miles.

At 9 A. M. on Aug. 5, Capt. Cranfield shook out his reefs, and at noon he tacked to the west, and at the end of the day had added ninety-one miles to the distance from Gourock.

At 6 A. M. on Aug. 6, the Valkyrie spoke the German steamer Rotterdam, bound west, in latitude 50.20 degrees north, longitude 35.05 degrees west. Light, variable airs pr vailed during the day, the sky was overcast and hazy, and the vessel rolled and pitched with sails flapping heavily in a high, confused swell.

During the evening it rained continuously. The Valkyrie's run for the day was 123 miles.

All of the next day strong northwesterly winds prevailed. Her course was laid west by north, one-half north, and in the twenty-four hours the number of miles made was only eighty-one.

On the morning of Aug. 8 the sea went down somewhat, and the mainsail was lowered for repairs, but within an hour and a half it was in proper trim again to catch the moderate northerly breezes with which the day began. The winds were variable and rather light, but on the whole were very favorable ones, and on this day the Valkyrie made her best day's run of 219 miles.

The wind increased after midnight, and at 4 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 9 the yacht lost her jib topsail sheet, which was carried away. The next day the Valkyrie ran 129 miles in a strong northwesterly breeze, and as evening came on she encountered a heavy rain. The wind suddenly fell to a light breeze, with a thick fog prevailing.

On the following day the breeze freshened somewhat, coming from the southwest, and later from the southeast, but the haze continued thick. The Valkyrie covered 189 miles that day, making a total of 537 miles for the three consecutive days.

On Aug. 11 the fog had cleared in the forenoon, and the Valkyrie bowled along in a gentle northeasterly breeze. At 2:30 P. M. she was again shut in by a thick fog. At 4:30 she left the Cape Race Lighthouse abeam, half a mile distant. She signaled Cape Race an hour later, when the fog had begun to lift. Owing principally to the fog, her day's run was only eighty-three miles.

A fresh breeze sprang up at midnight, coming with it a heavy rain.

At 4:27 A. M. on Aug. 12, the Valkyrie left Cape Pine abeam seven miles distant. Moderate southeasterly breezes prevailed, and in a smooth sea the Valkyrie cleared 140 miles, holding her course west by north.

On Aug. 13 a strong but shifting breeze prevailed, and in a rough sea the Valkyrie added 177 miles more to her score.

The next morning a high confused swell set the vessel to rolling heavily, with her sails flapping in a northwesterly wind, which carried her 154 miles further along on her westward voyage. The conditions were about the same next day, and the Valkyrie chipped off 145 miles more of the distance separating her from her goal.

In the moderate breeze and thick fog with the weather conditions on Aug. 15, the Valkyrie's run for the day was 140 miles.

At 4 A. M. on Aug. 17, the Valkyrie was becalmed and for four hours her skippers could not whistle up sufficient breeze to give her headway. Between 8 o'clock and noon a gentle breeze sprang up, and continued during the day, which was fine and clear without fog. During the time that she was in motion the Valkyrie got over eighty miles more of her way.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the Valkyrie got a light wind from the west, which shifted during the day to north-northwest, and finally to almost due north. The sky was overcast, and the Valkyrie found rainy weather as she passed along off the Long Island shore. At 3 P. M. she signaled to the observing station at Fire Island, but failed to get any response.

Her Captains were rather impatient that this was the case, for they had purposely run in close to the shore in order that the yachtsmen on this side of the water might have early information of her approach to New-York. The two Captains so far as they could make out, there was no one alive at the Fire Island Station, as they were much surprised to learn that they had actually been seen by the observer and reported at about the same time they were flying their signals.

After passing Fire Island the Valkyrie laid her course west by north, and as she approached the lower harbor changed it to west, one-half south. She was on this course when she was picked up and taken in tow by the waiting tug.

Runs Made Each Day.

Saturday, July 27, 2:40 P. M. ..... Gourock	
Sunday, July 28, Tory Island abeam, 10 miles	148
Monday, July 29, lat. 54.35, lon. 12.12	127
Tuesday, July 30, lat. 53.53, lon. 14.15	83
Wednesday, July 31, lat. 54.32, lon. 18.31	153
Thursday, Aug. 1, lat. 55.40, lon. 24.06	204
Friday, Aug. 2, lat. 54.42, lon. 25.45	81
Saturday, Aug. 3, lat. 52.53, lon. 29.04	190
Sunday, Aug. 4, lat. 52.08, lon. 31.20	93
Monday, Aug. 5, lat. 51.31, lon. 33.33	91
Tuesday, Aug. 6, lat. 55.22, lon. 35.12	123
Wednesday, Aug. 7, lat. 49.40, lon. 38.04	81
Thursday, Aug. 8, lat. 48.23, lon. 43.14	219
Friday, Aug. 9, lat. 47.41, lon. 46.16	129
Saturday, Aug. 10, lat. 47.16, lon. 50.51	149
Sunday, Aug. 11, lat. 46.52, lon. 52.47	83
Monday, Aug. 12, lat. 45.58, lon. 55.57	140
Tuesday, Aug. 13, lat. 44.41, lon. 59.30	173
Wednesday, Aug. 14, lat. 43.31, lon. 62.35	154
Thursday, Aug. 15, lat. 41.38, lon. 64.38	145
Friday, Aug. 16, lat. 40.42, lon. 67.28	140
Saturday, Aug. 17, lat. 40.43, lon. 69.14	80
Sunday, Aug. 18, lat. 40.37, lon. 72.44	150
To Sandy Hook	50
Total	3,046

Her passage from Malin Head, where she dropped her tug, on the other side to Sandy Hook, 2,770 nautical miles, took her 21 days, 9 hours, and 30 minutes, an average of 129 miles a day.

The Vigilant last April made 2,934 miles from The Lizard to Sandy Hook, in 18 days, 1 hour, and 45 minutes, a daily average of 168 miles, but the Vigilant had more favorable weather than the Valkyrie III. has experienced.

OFFICERS OF THE VALKYRIE.

Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore Experienced Sailing Masters.

Capt. William Cranfield of the Valkyrie comes from a family of racing yacht Captains, two of his brothers being able racing men.

Capt. Cranfield went to the Clyde as a young man in the seventies, as hand in the sixty-ton Neva, under his eldest brother. From that time the Cranfields became much thought of and respected on the Clyde, and none more so than Willie.

William Cranfield has now been several years with Lord Dunraven, having succeeded that fine old Itchen Ferry skipper, Tom Diaper, in the Valkyrie in her second season. His sailing of the May brought him prominently into notice. The winning of twenty prizes, worth about £1,100, in the May; seventy-eight prizes, valued at £3,370, in three years in the Yarana, and fifteen prizes, representing about £900, in the Valkyrie in 1891, tell of his abilities as a sailing master.

Capt. Sycamore, who will act as Capt. Cranfield's right-hand man in the races, was born in 1856, his parents being natives of Rowhedge, on the banks of the Coine. At an early age he took to the sea, and his first vessel was the schooner yacht Lady Evelyn, owned by the Marquis of Ailsa.

Her skipper was the late Ben Harris of Itchen Ferry, to whom Capt. Sycamore was much attached, and the latter has frequently remarked that Harris was one of the best skippers that ever took the helm of a racing yacht. He was with the Marquis from April, 1875, to 1878, during which time he went to the Mediterranean, West Indies, and was at Culzen Castle one Winter.

In 1879 he served in the twenty-ton cutter Louise, under Skipper Unwin, and continued with the latter until the end of 1883. In 1884 he was the skipper of the Amberwitch, yawl, fifty-six tons, owned by Capt. Douglas, and in 1885 he was offered the berth of skipper to Mr. Beauclerc for the latter's fourteen-ton cutter Amelia, and was with him until 1892, during which time he was the skipper of the well-known Heathen Chinee, and the famous Babe, the crack two-and-a-half boat of the seasons of 1890 and 1891. The first season he took with her twenty-five prizes; the second, thirty-nine, of which thirty-six were first and three second prizes. In 1892 Capt. Sycamore took command of Admiral Montague's Corsair, 40-rater, and that season won twenty-five prizes—thirteen first, including the Queen's Cup. The Admiral then built the Vendetta, and with her Capt. Sycamore took nineteen prizes, eleven being firsts. The Carina, 40-rater, and his prize list amounted to thirty-one prizes, including the Queen's Cup, and twenty-four firsts.

The Valkyrie's navigator on her trip across the Atlantic was Capt. James Harrison of the Allan Line. He is a Scotchman, having been born in Ayr thirty-six years ago. His entire career on the water has been spent in the service of the Allans, each grade, from his apprenticeship to that of first mate, having been passed with the highest credit. In various capacities he has done duty on the Assyrian, Corean, Pomeranian, Peruvian, and other vessels of the fleet. Until very recently Capt. Harrison was mate of the Pomeranian. He was released temporarily at the request of Lord Dunraven and Hugh McCalmont, to navigate the cup challenger across.

DIMENSIONS OF VALKYRIE.

Widest Beam of Any Cup Challenger—Figures for Experts.

The Valkyrie III. is the beamiest keel boat that has ever been built, either to defend or challenge for the America's Cup, and she is also the most powerful one. She is also a foot wider than the widest centreboarder ever built to defend the cup. The Valkyrie's draught is 18 feet 6 inches. The extreme beam is between the water line and deck. At the latter point the frame begins to tumble to the deck, where Valkyrie III. measures 26 feet 6 inches. The midsection has a round, full, easy side to it, with a beam of 27 feet, two feet above the water line. It measures 26 feet at the water line. From this point the line is brought down, giving an easy curve yet powerful shape to the bilge. The lines then take on a little dead rise, and run down into the garboards in an easy curve, and then down almost perpendicular for eight feet to the bottom of the lead keel.

The lead keel on the top is wider than on the Defender, and is three feet in the widest part of the bulb. It is deep aft, and rises with a rake of eight degrees from a horizontal.

The Valkyrie has a sort of ballast fin midship section. The midsection is one of the most powerful ever put on a cup challenger or defender. It is a section showing great stability of form, a section which, while easy, offers great resistance to heelling.

The top of the lead keel on the Valkyrie measures 32 feet 6 inches, and she has an area to her lateral plane of 861.37 square feet. She has about 158 tons displacement.

Valkyrie's power has been utilized to the best advantage. She will stand up, and her bilge will form an elbow when she is hard driven, and will prevent her sagging off to leeward.

The beam dimensions of the Valkyrie at 20 feet aft of the stemhead are 11.4 feet; at 40 feet aft, 20.2 feet; at 60 feet aft, 25.6 feet; at 80 feet aft, 26 feet, and at 100 feet aft, 24 feet 4 inches. The stern is nearly elliptical in shape.

The overall length of the Valkyrie is 129 feet. Her forward overhang measures 18 feet, and her overhang aft 22 feet 6 inches. From the end of the water line aft to where the rudder post enters the boat it is 10 feet. Her least freeboard is 4 feet 5 inches. The lead keel at the midship section on top is 3 feet 9 inches, and its depth here is 6 feet 6 inches. It weighs about 80 tons. The draught of the Valkyrie at the midsection is 17 feet 6 inches, and her extreme draught is 18 feet 6 inches. At a point 27 feet forward of the after end of the load water line is the place of the greatest draught.

The approximate sail plan of the Valkyrie shows a mainsail of over 7,000 square feet, with a total area of working sails not far from 11,500 square feet, which is just about 1,000 square feet in her favor. This additional sail area gives the Valkyrie more sail to each foot of wetted surface, lateral plane, and to each ton of displacement.

The spar dimensions of Valkyrie are: Boom, 105 feet; mast, (over deck,) 102 feet; gaff, 62 feet; topmast, 62 feet; bowsprit outboards, 29 feet; hoist of mainsail, 64 feet. The boom, gaff, and topmast are hollow. Her mast is stepped 27 feet aft the face of the stem on the load water line.

The Valkyrie is built of wood, composite construction, steel frames, with the latter material for stringers, &c. She is flush planked. A patent covering has been put on over her planking. Her bulwarks are set in from the outside plank shear edge by over a foot at the midsection, and from this point aft, especially in the quarters, the bulwarks are kept in. This will prevent tons of solid water being held on deck, and will also stop the pulling of the bulwarks and the rail through the water when the lee decks are washed.

These are the concise figures of the yacht: Displacement in tons, 158; displacement in tons for each foot of water-line length, 1.75; area of lateral plane, 861.37 square feet; centre of lateral resistance from face of stem, 50 feet 9 inches; centre of buoyancy from face of stem, 49 feet 3 inches; centre of buoyancy aft centre load line, 4 feet 3 inches; centre of lateral resistance aft centre load line, 4 feet 3 inches; wetted surface, 2,800 square feet; sail area to each foot of wetted surface, 4.14 square feet; sail area to each foot of lateral plane, 13.92 square feet; area load water plane, 1,568 square feet; area midship section, 133 square feet; coefficient of midship section, .79; coefficient of displacement, .373 tons per inch of immersion, 3.68; metacentre above centre of buoyancy, (in feet,) 10.56; draught, 18.6 feet; extreme beam, 27 feet; water-line length, 90 feet; length over all, 129 feet; construction of hull, composite; sail area, working sails, 11,600 square feet.

HAS CONFIDENCE IN HIS BOAT.

Lord Dunraven Had Her Built Specially for American Waters.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Lord Dunraven, the head of the syndicate which built the Valkyrie III.; his daughters, Ladies Rachel and Aileen, and Mr. Watson, the designer of the Valkyrie, will sail for New-York on the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which is to leave Liverpool next Wednesday. Lord Alfred Paget will be a passenger on the same steamer, and perhaps the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough will go to New-York on her.

J. B. Rockefeller, a third owner of the Valkyrie III., will sail either on the Teutonic or on board his own steam yacht, La Belle Sauvage.

During the last fortnight, Lord Dunraven has been at Cowes watching the performance of his twenty-rater Audrey, the first yacht built from his own designs. He frequently sailed for himself, and was greatly interested in her racing.

Lord Dunraven spent much time at the Royal Yacht Squadron's castle, where the Valkyrie-Defender matches were constantly discussed. Lord Dunraven is reticent when questioned by newspaper men as to the chances of the new boat; in fact, he has uniformly declined to be interviewed on the subject, but he talked freely at the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron, always expressing confidence in the Valkyrie.

The representative of The United Press has been able, with the sanction of Lord Dunraven, to learn his opinions and feelings through squadron friends who are in Lord Dunraven's full confidence. Upon arriving in New-York he will lose no time in getting the Valkyrie into racing trim. There will be absolutely no change made in her except, possibly, her weights will be altered so as to bring her load-water length to 89½ or 90 feet.

The Valkyrie has no centreboard nor any other secret contrivance whatever. There is no difference between her and the Valkyrie II., except as to her lines and sails. Lord Dunraven long ago determined that he would, if it were possible, bring the America's Cup back to England. Should he fail in his attempt this year, he will certainly repeat his effort. He has always believed that, had his challenge in 1889 with the Valkyrie I. not fallen through, he would have won the cup with her. In regard to the Valkyrie II., Lord Dunraven was never sanguine. He considered her more of an experiment than anything else. Until the time she started for America the Valkyrie II. was undoubtedly the best boat in England. She won eleven first prizes from the Britannia, while the latter won only six from her.

The Vigilant beat the Valkyrie II. in every race in America, and then when the Vigilant came to England she was defeated eleven times by the Britannia, and defeated the Britannia four times.

Lord Dunraven's and Mr. Wilson's studies of the races in America in 1893 showed that English yachts are best sailed in English waters, and American yachts in American waters. The contests between the Valkyrie II. and the Vigilant in 1893, and between the Vigilant and the Britannia in 1894, conclusively demonstrated this, and convinced Lord Dunraven that, to win the cup, a yacht must be built especially for American waters. He clung tenaciously to this idea, and impressed his intimate friends time after time with his contention that the atmospheric influences and the quality of the winds in the two countries are entirely dissimilar. This is the reason that led Lord Dunraven to order Mr. Watson to make the Valkyrie more tender than her predecessors, with the special view to obtaining speed in light winds.

Under these circumstances, Lord Dunraven was not disappointed when the Britannia beat the Valkyrie III. in the Clyde races, the details of those races proving that in light winds the Valkyrie ran away from the Britannia and the Alisa, while in heavy winds the two latter beat the former. Lord Dunraven is sure that the Valkyrie III. is better fitted for racing in American waters than any other British yacht of her class or any other class that ever sought the cup which he does not think that the close similarity in the form of the two yachts detracts from the international character of the contest. Each country tries to build boats that will win. That great advance that has taken place in yachting is, Lord Dunraven holds, due to choosing the best features of the various designs.

After the races in 1893 Lord Dunraven asked Mr. Watson if he thought it would be well to build a centreboard boat the next time. Mr. Watson saw no advantage in this, and said so. Lord Dunraven then decided to build a boat, not to beat English boats, but solely to whip the Americans. This led to questions as to the future of the Valkyrie III., as she is not adapted for sailing at Cowes or for the weather of the English coasts.

Lord Dunraven will bring her back, whether she wins or not, and will have her altered to meet the differences between English and American waters. If she should win the cup, Lord Dunraven will try to make her capable of defending it. He thinks the Americans would find it equally difficult in an attempt to regain the cup to build a boat to suit English waters as the English have found it to build one to win it. This, he believes, was fully demonstrated by the Vigilant's performances at home and here. Lord Dunraven entertains no doubt that the Americans would be as eager to win the cup back as they are to defend it. So the influence on international yachting must be favorable, and the contests more spirited and frequent.

All yachtsmen on this side are keen for the bringing back of the cup. The representative of The United Press was assured by several members of the Royal Yacht Squadron that if the Valkyrie failed to win, and Lord Dunraven hesitated to try again, they would build a boat to make another attempt. But Lord Dunraven has declared that he will always build, providing fair conditions are given by the New-York Yacht Club, as plenty of yachtsmen are willing to join a building syndicate with him.

With regard to the Defender, as compared with the Vigilant, Lord Dunraven does not think that the latter is in quite as good condition as she was in 1893. If she is, and the reports of her sailings against the Defender are true, the Defender is a good boat. He thinks that the Valkyrie's chances are good to win the cup, so far as the New-York Yacht Club and the Defender are concerned, but he is afraid that the excursion boats will make trouble.

Lord Dunraven and all the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron speak in the highest terms of the New-York Yacht Club. They believe that the latter will endeavor to have everything fair and square, but they criticize the manner in which steamers watching the races crowd the yachts. Lord Dunraven wanted the races to be held off Marblehead, or away from New-York, in order to avoid this crowding.

No one here places any reliance in the English press gossip about the unfairness of Americans. Lord Dunraven declares that he found at all the races that the Americans were honest and sportsmanlike. He makes no complaint. He expects that the races will be good this year, and has no doubt of the best boat winning.

When the question of the advisability of having two captains on the Valkyrie was broached, the representative of The United Press was informed that Lord Dunraven would command the yacht during the races, with Mr. Watson acting in an advisory capacity and Capt. Cranfield steering. These three will agree as to the courses, &c. Capt. Cranfield will issue the orders; Capt. Sycamore will act as mate, commanding the crew and attending to the sails. The system is thought to be advisable where there is so large a crew as the Valkyrie will carry.

SLICKEST CRAFT HE EVER SAW.

Capt. Wells's Opinion of Valkyrie After Meeting Her Off Cape Race.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18.—Capt. W. N. Wells of the schooner Helen G. Wells, which arrived from Grand Banks to-day, reports that on Aug. 10, when thirty-six miles south and east of Cape Race, he passed within a short distance of the British yacht Valkyrie III. The Wells kept company with Valkyrie most of the day, but did not speak her, as she displayed no signals to be reported. The weather cleared for a while in the afternoon, and Cape Race was sighted.

Both vessels tacked at 5 P. M., and stood off shore southeast by south. Shortly after a fog set in, and Capt. Wells lost sight of the cup hunter. Capt Wells thought the Valkyrie was under small sail in comparison with her great hull. She had a mainsail, small jib, and driver set, and under this short canvas sailed very fast. His vessel is of the latest design, and one of the fastest of the fishing fleet, but under full sail, and in a moderate breeze had all she could do to keep up with the yacht.

When Valkyrie tacked and hauled by the wind the breeze was quite stiff and the sea lumpy, but Capt. Wells noticed that she stood up remarkably well, and easily went through the sea. She did not appear to have sustained any damage. Capt. Wells, who has sailed all kinds of vessels, pronounces the Valkyrie the most beautiful and the slickest craft he ever saw, and he would select her as the winner in any race, although he hopes the Defender may win.

Ready for the Trial Races.

The gates of the two dry docks at the Erie Basin were opened at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and an hour later the Vigilant and the Defender floated out. Everything worked to perfection, and by 8:15 o'clock both boats were out in the bay, where they separated. The Vigilant was towed by the Aeronaut down to the Horse Shoe, where she anchored. The Defender was towed to her anchor off New-Rochelle.

Connecticut Tobacco Crop Good.

From The Hartford (Con.) Currant.

Tobacco growing in the Connecticut Valley for the past few years has been a game of chance. The early frosts, the high winds and the hailstorms which appear so frequently in the Summer months of these later years make the tobacco crop an uncertain quantity. There is, too, the great danger of pole sweat. Many a grower, who has in times gone by housed an excellent crop of tobacco and expected good returns for his labor, has failed to see his expectations realized owing to the ruin of the entire crop by the latter cause.

The 1895 crop, which is now being housed in many quarters of the valley, is as good a crop, taken as a whole, as was ever grown in this section. The hailstorm of July 13 played havoc with the plants in many of the fields in the south part of East Hartford, in Glastonbury, and in a portion of Suffield, near the centre, and in the northern part of the Town of Windsor. The section of East Windsor Hill in the Town of South Windsor, was also visited, and the storm struck a portion of the Town of East Windsor. Some of the growers, who had fields far advanced, plowed the tobacco under, it was so thoroughly ruined. The plants which were small were allowed to grow, and the growers will obtain considerable salvage. Many of the sections visited by the hailstorm were also visited by a severe high wind a few days later, and this added further damage to that done by the hail.

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It invigorates the nerves, stimulates digestion, and relieves mental depression. Especially valuable to tired brain workers.

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Will afford you little pleasure or profit if you are suffering from impure blood, tired and languid, without ambition, unable to eat or sleep. First purify your blood and build up your system with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and then vacation will do you good. Get Hood's, because

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Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion.

THE RIKER'S ISLAND FARM

Fragrance of Clover More Notable Than Any Bad Odor.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S OFFICIAL VISIT

The Health Officials Well Pleased with the Condition of the Place, as Well as North Brother Island.

President Charles G. Wilson of the Board of Health went to Riker's Island yesterday afternoon on the Health Department tug Franklin Edson, to determine for himself the extent of the crop of vegetables that Sanitary Inspector Frederick Springer said had sprung up on the island without the consent of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, under whose jurisdiction the island is supposed to be.

President Wilson discovered green muskmelons, Hubbard squash, citrons, watermelons, cucumbers, turnips, tomatoes, yellow squash, pumpkin vines, beets, and carrots, to say nothing of morning-glory vines and big sunflowers. President Wilson, after he had satisfied himself about the vegetables, went to North Brother Island and inspected Riverside Hospital.

The tug Franklin Edson left the dock at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street at 3 o'clock P. M. There were on board President and Mrs. Wilson and Charles H. G. Steinsieck, resident physician at North Brother Island. The tug then went down to East Sixteenth Street, where Dr. Albert T. Swan, consulting physician at Willard Parker Hospital, came on board.

President Wilson said he knew there were vegetables on Riker's Island because Inspector Springer said they were growing there, and to prove what he said he had brought back to New-York with him a sack of tomatoes, muskmelons, cucumbers, and squashes. "My real object, of course," President Wilson said, "is to visit North Brother Island, but Riker's Island is only a little way off, so we will call there first to find out just what varieties of vegetables have taken root and what the yield is going to be."

The vegetable garden at Riker's Island was discovered by Inspector Springer Saturday. He had gone up there to see if the complaints made to the Board of Health about bad odors coming to the mainland from the hotel garbage deposited in the shallow water at one end of teh island called for any action on the part of the Health Department.

He reported to President Wilson that he had not found any bad odors, but that he had found vegetables growing luxuriantly in the soil spread over the garbage. The seeds had been carried there with the refuse from the hotels.

The first odor that greeted the President of the Health Board when he stepped ashore was that of sweet clover, that had sprung up in the grass and was in full bloom. It is only a little walk from the landing, on the island proper, to the made land, which is composed principally of garbage dumped there some time ago.

"Well, there is a cucumber vine, sure enough," President Wilson said.

"Pardon me, but I think that is a muskmelon vine," Dr. Steinsieck interposed. "The two vines look very much alike, but I am inclined to think this is the muskmelon."

There was quite a patch of these vines, and they turned out to be muskmelons, as quite a quantity of the green fruit was found. Other persons had been there earlier in the day and gathered the ripe melons, as the leaves had been disturbed and broken down. Tomato vines, strong and lusty, were here and there, and most of them had nice smooth tomatoes in all stages of development, excepting maturity. The ripe ones had been carried off.

President Wilson became more and more imbued with the spirit of discovery as he went along toward the southerly end of the island.

"We have the tomato and the muskmelon, but where are the squashes and the turnips?" he said.

"Yes; and the cucumbers and watermelons, where are they?" said Dr. Steinsieck. "Springer said they were here."

The watermelon vines were discovered next, with a few young watermelons. They looked rather sickly, and appeared to be having a hard time. The turnips, too, were not doing very well. They were in little patches, and so close together that they were crowding one another to death. There will be no turnips to harvest there in the Fall.

The squashes were not found for some time. They had established themselves on the extreme southwesterly tip of the island, and were having a good time all by themselves. There were yellow blossoms, little squashes, and others that were half grown. A Hubbard squash was found which was more than six inches through. It was evident that garbage from Fifth Avenue hotels, which is said to have been dumped there, agreed with squash vines.

Other vegetables were discovered, one after the other, until it was proved that Riker's Island had growing on it nearly everything that is to be found in an ordinary garden.

The part of Riker's Island where the vegetables are is not a healthful place. There are sinkholes here and there, where the tide has washed out the filling. One of the biggest tomato vines found on the island had planted itself on the verge of one of these holes, and grew down the sides two or three feet. The vegetables were doing all they could to improve the general appearance of things.

There was now and then a pool of dark water through which gas came up in little bubbles. The odor was very slight, even where garbage was dumped last, and in most parts of the island nothing but the smell of seaweed could be detected. No garbage has been dumped on the island recently, and, as it is in the city limits, it cannot be used again according to the new law as a dumping ground for garbage.

President Wilson after he had returned to the tug with specimens of fresh vegetables, said that it would be unnecessary to use any more disinfectants at the island, and that, barring perhaps a few shallow pools of water, he considered the island in a satisfactory condition.

President Wilson did not think the vegetables came within the authority of the Health Board, and they will not be disturbed, unless the Department of Charities and Correction takes them in hand.

The tug next steamed over to North Brother Island, where President Wilson, escorted by Dr. Steinsieck, inspected the engine rooms, kitchens, the hospital for scarlet-fever patients, the laundry, disinfecting plant, and the house where the doctors and nurses have their rooms.

There are but twenty-two cases of contagious diseases at Riverside Hospital now. The number of doctors and attendants is fifty-two, so that the sick can have no lack of care.

"There is a horror on the part of many persons," President Wilson said, "of North Brother Island; but I wish any one would point out to me a pleasanter spot, and cleaner and better equipped buildings than these. If it was generally known how the sick are cared for, it would destroy the dread of being sent here."

Dr. Steinsieck did not know that President Wilson was going to visit the hospital until yesterday morning.

"I did not need any warning of his coming, however," he said, "as everything here is always in such a condition that we are proud to have thorough inspections made."

President Wilson expressed himself as greatly pleased with the condition of North Brother Island.

As the boat steamed away from the wharf the one smallpox patient on the island was pointed out. He is nearly well, and was lying on the grass in front of the little house where he is isolated. He is a sailor, and all he asked for when he came was a pipe and tobacco. That was provided, and he has been tolerably happy ever since.

The tug Franklin Edson is having new boilers made, and is to be thoroughly overhauled as soon as they are ready to be put in place. President Wilson said the repairs would cost about $8,000.

The landing on the return to New-York was made at the foot of East Thirty-third Street. President Wilson said he felt satisfied with everything he had seen, and had enjoyed himself thoroughly.

"This is about the only kind of outing I can get in hot weather," he added. "When other city officials are away on vacation I must remain on duty. This is the time of year when I must look out sharpest."

He Was Out.

From The Washington Star.

"Did you say I was out?" asked the player.

"You bet I did," replied the umpire.

"Well, I ain't out!"

"Yes, you are," was the serene rejoinder.

"You are out just $25."

And then the game went on.

OLD DARTMOUTH'S PINE AND INDIAN SONG

History of the Hymn, "When Shall We Three Meet Again?"

From The Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

I noticed a few days since, in a communication from Hanover to The Boston Journal, that the old pine which has made Dartmouth College famous and three Indians immortal, has gone where the moss cannot creep or the ivy twine. Time and the tornado have laid it low.

It was stated in the article that it was probably 125 years old, and was planted by three Indians while in college. It was undoubtedly as old as there stated, but it was not planted by the Indians. It was a "youthful pine" when they went there, and they made them a quasi-wigwam near it which they called their "bower," and there, under the foliage of this tree, they spent much of their time, and the tree and the "bower" were held sacred by its occupants and were so regarded and treated by the other students.

My father,

BETTER STREETS WANTED

The Brooklyn Good Roads Club Now Striving to Improve Lefferts Place.

CYCLISTS DESIRE ASPHALT PAVEMENT

Property Owners to be Consulted by Members of the Club, Who Will Endeavor to Obtain Their Consents.

Lefferts Place, in Brooklyn, between St. James Place and Franklin Avenue, has attracted the attention of the Good Roads Association. This means that it will very likely come to pass that Lefferts Place will be paved with asphalt, and that the wheelmen of Brooklyn will rejoice in consequence.

The distance to be paved is less than a quarter of a mile, yet it will add greatly to the comfort of the cyclists en route to the down-town districts. This connection has long been desired by the riders, and when completed it will make a continuous smooth route between the up-town and down-town sections.

President A. H. Angell of the association has had his eye on Lefferts Place for some time past, and effective preliminary work has been accomplished by him and his lieutenants. Very recently Mr. Angell secured a list of property owners in that section of Lefferts Place to be paved, and some time this week the Good Roads members will call upon them and explain what a good thing it will be to have asphalt pavement in the street. The property owners will have to contribute one-half of the total expense. This will probably amount to about $45 for each twenty-foot front.

It is not absolutely essential that all the owners give their consent to the plan. Either a majority of the owners or a majority of the values will carry the scheme along. When the consent of the owners is secured, the matter will have to be brought before the Board of Aldermen, and they can make it legal with a three-fourths vote, provided there is no opposition from the Mayor.

On the first Friday in September the Roads Committee of the Good Roads Association will have an important meeting at the home of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 80 Hanson Place. On this occasion a report will be made on the Lefferts Place matter, and also on the cycle path improvements.

The Gramercy-Metropolis Century.

The Gramercy Wheelmen have combined with the Metropolis Wheelmen to conduct a century run on Sunday, Sept. 22. Being in such competent hands, the success of the run seems assured in advance. The Gramercys managed one of the most successful centuries held last year, and are thoroughly familiar with every detail of the work. The Metropolis men chosen to take active charge of the arrangements are also old-timers in such affairs. New-Brunswick has been selected as the turning point in the journey, and, as the route leads over the finest of Jersey's famous macadam roads, there will doubtless be many who will take the trip for the good wheeling alone. The entrance fee is only 50 cents. Information and entry blanks can be obtained from Henry Barr, 146 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Two Jersey Cycling Events.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—A century run will be held by the Mohican Century Wheelmen on Sunday, Sept. 8, to Tuxedo Park. The course is over very fine macadam roads. The entrance fee is $1.50, which includes the cost of a handsome silver medal to all survivors.

The Century Cycle Club will hold its 100-mile handicap road race on Sept. 21. This event promises to be a great success. Among the prizes which have already been given are a piano, a heavy quartered oak reclining chair, a sewing machine, fancy rocking chair, silver service, two handsome silver souvenir cups, bicycles, saddles, sweaters, suits of clothes, dinners, two orders each for $10 worth of sundries, and a six months' shaving and hair-cutting ticket.

Entry blanks for the race can be had by addressing R. F. Haig, Post Office Box 807, Newark.

Gramercy's Times Banner on View.

The New-York Times banner, won by the Gramercy Wheelmen in the century run of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, will be on exhibition this week in the window of Hackett, Carhart & Co., in Broadway, between Warren and Chambers Street. The banner was offered to the club having the largest number of survivors in the run. It is elaborately worked, and by general consent is the most attractive trophy of its kind ever offered in the metropolitan district. It will be formally presented to the Gramercys on the evening of Sept. 11, at their new clubhouse in St. Mark's Place.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Quill Club Wheelmen have decided to hold a race meet in September that will virtually close the racing season in the East. Chairman Dixie Hines of the club's Racing Board is now in correspondence with the owners of every "quad" in America, and hopes to secure them for a grand team race. Teams will be selected from the representative racing clubs of the metropolitan district, and a race run for the Metropolitan Club Championship. The Quill Club Wheelmen's Racing Board has a number of new ideas which it proposes to introduce at its meet, and it will probably be one of the most novel tournaments even given in this section.

—While the United States military authorities are paying some attention to the bicycle, they are still far, very far, behind Europeans in making use of the wheel. In Germany the sum of 100,000 marks has been appropriated for the supply of bicycles to the army. Two wheels are assigned to each battalion. Bicycles are to relieve the cavalry of a great part of its intelligence duties, and to take the place in quarters of mounted orderlies. An Austrian officer has invented a military bicycle, which has been received with hearty approval. An exceptionally high rate of speed is attained with it.—The Bicycling World.

—Entertainments have been arranged for wheelmen visiting Springfield during the coming diamond tournament as follows: Tuesday, Sept. 10, a smoker and concert by the Second Regiment Band will be given at the clubhouse, beginning at 8 P. M.; Wednesday, wheelmen will assemble at the clubhouse at 9 A. M. for a run to Forest Park, United States Arsenal, and other points of interest, the start to be made at 9:30. In the evening the League of American Wheelmen's ball will be held at City Hall.

—"Mike" Dirnberger intends to study law. It is quite likely that Otto Ziegler will not race again on the circuit until the Springfield meet. In his fall at South Bend, Ind., he broke his arm in two places.

—The report that "Willie" Windle would take up racing again appears to be true. He has closed negotiations for a pacemaking outfit, and after the Springfield races will try to "do" old Father Time.

—There were thirty members of the Belleville Wheelmen in the club run to the lawn party of the Nutley (N. J.) Wheelmen Friday night. Their wheels were gayly decorated with Japanese lanterns and flags.

—Boonton, N. J., will have a race meet on Labor Day. B. Kingsland will receive entries at Boonton up to the 26th inst.

—This evening the Manhattan Bicycle Club will have its regular monthly meeting at 1,556 Broadway.

ALL THE CRACKS TO RACE.

Fleetwood's Big Entry List for the Grand Circuit Contests.

The entries of trotters and pacers for the Fleetwood meeting next week promise some excellent sport for lovers of light-harness racing.. Alix will be sent against the track record on Tuesday for a purse of $2,000. Wednesday the great free-for-all trot, purse $5,000, comes off, and the following day brings out the pacing stars. The last day the 2:11 class trotting is the attraction.

Robert J. holds the pacing record, 2:01½, but this year Joe Patchen has beaten him twice, and Patchen in turn has been defeated by John R. Gentry. The three will meet in the pacing race.

The first day brings out the 2:30 class trotting, 2:10 class pacing, and 2:17 class trotting. In the first race such cracks as El Rami, Annie Mace, Busy Bee, Bayreuth, King Albert, Roetta Soap, Burlingame, and Linda Stanford will be seen, along with twenty-five other aspirants for 2:30 honors.

In the 2:10 pace, Vitello, Paul, and Ella T. will probably make it too hot for the others, and in the last race for the day Benton Wilkes, Leicester, Red Nutting, Red of Waranoke, Dudley Olcott, or Ora will have the better end of the argument.

The attraction for the second day will be, of course, the appearance of Alix, 2:05¾. She will be sent against the track record. The first event of the day will be the 2:35 trot, for three-year-olds. Nineteen youngsters are entered, but if form goes for anything Lavable ought to take the race. Ho will have his work cut out for him, however, by Baddas and Fred Kohl. Brigal Regent, Albert Darling, and Turko will make it very interesting for each other and their competitors in the 2:20 pace, while Merman, Gretchen, Caprice, Cephas, Arena, and Colonel Owen will do likewise in the 2:15 class, trotting.

The free-for-all trot, followed by the 2:30 class, pacing, in which Katie Greenlander, Bumps, and Rachael will probably be the leading dispatchers, is down for Wednesday. There are twenty others entered in this race.

In the 2:19 trot the chances are that Bouncer, Lady Alcy, Marston C., Queen Alfred, Little Tobe, Eastview, Brunhilde, and Lady Wilton will lead their competitors to the wire. Thirty-four entries have been made for the first event on the fourth day—2:25 class, trotting. Of these, Fitz Royal, Iron Bar, Arlena, and Lynne Bel will make things very hot at the finish.

Then comes the star engagement, the free-for-all pacing, to be following by the 2:21 trot, in which Bayreuth, Lady Furgo, Miss Albert, Azmon, and twelve others will join issue.

The fifth day opens with a 2:40 class, trotting, for two-year-olds. Twenty-three youngsters are entered, and among them such good ones as Fred S. Moody and Faustelle. The last race of the meeting will be a 2:27 class, trotting, for a consolation purse of $2,000. There are twenty-four entries, of which no less than eight are New-York horses. The chances are that Annie Mace will give the others a very strong argument in this race. The entries for the principal races are:

MUTUAL PURSE.

2:10 Class.—Pacing, $2,000. Guinnette, b. g., by Gambetta Wilkes-Stella, by Mambrino Star'le. Henry F., b. h., by Princeton-Sharlle, by Roger Hanson; Moonstone, blk. m., by Mambrino King-Clarice, by Hamlin's Almont; Vitello, br. h., by Legal Tender, Jr.-Rushville Maid, by Blue Bull. Alcyo, b. h., by Alcyone-Louise, by Sunshine. B. B., rn. g., by Forest Hal-Fanny Covington; Clayhontas, ch. h., by Pocahontas Boy-Susan, by Harry Clay; Weed Wilkes, blk. h., by Gambetta Wilkes-Lady Cecil, by Mamorino Starlo; Fred K., blk. g., by Shadeland Onward-Signet, by Satellie; Berkshire Courier, b. g., by Ira Wilkes-Kate Windsor, by Windsor; Whirligig, blk. m., by Wilko-Minnie Barrington, by Naham; Sterling, ch. h., by Haroldson-Laura Williams, by Ethan Allen; Paul, ch. g., by Bald Hornet-Lucy; Kitty B., blk. m., by Messenger Clay; Ella T., gr. m., by Altamont-Daisy Dean, by Scamperdown.

GOOD LUCK PURSE.

2:17 Class.—Trotting, $2,000. Orangelander, 2:18¼, br. h., by Greenlander-Orange Girl, by Hambletonian 10; L. L. Robinson, b. h., by Spaulet-Lizzie M.; Jacksonian, b. g., by Autograph, by Daniel Lambert; Benton Wilkes, b. h., by Alcone-Jessie Benton; Catherine Leyburn, ch. m., by Onward-Mamie, by Star Almont; Maume Jan, b. g., by Messenger Chief-Nellie, by Dr. Almont; Georgie H., b. m., by Alcantara-Rosa R.; Minnie Wilkes, b. m., by King Wilkes-Ida; Leicester, c. h., by Deucalion-Lady Winship; Ernsie, b. m., by Wilkes Boy-Einsiedora, by Sir Walter; Red Nutting, b. m., by Red Wilkes; Red of Waranoke, b. h., by Hornell Wilkes-Fiffne, by Aberdeen; Dudley Olcott, ch. h., by Albert W., by Poscora Hayward; Kitty R., b. m., by Landmark, by Ethan Allen; Sacaza, b. h., by Robert McGregor, by Banker; Rifle, blk. g., by Elyria, by Star Wilkes; Scranton Belle, b. m., by Bismuth; Captain Walbridge, b. h., by Parasces-Ruth Medium; Double Cross, blk. m., by Sable Wilkes-Hinda Wilkes; Del Mar, b. h., by Electioneer-Sontag Dixie; Miss Huon, b. m., by Huon-Dolly Dutton; Mary G., b. m., by Almonarch, by Stephen A. Douglas; Ora, br. m., by Sprague Golddust-Mamie, by Blue Bull.

METROPOLE PURSE.

2:20 Class.—Pacing, $2,000. Nellie S., gr. m., by Bayonne Prince-Mary C., by Harry Wood; Donne, ch. h., by Don Pizzaro-Hallie B., by Mambrino; Billy Frazier, ch. g., by Bourbon Wilkes-Daisy K., by Telegraph; Argenta, b. f., by Steinway-Mare, by Idol Bells; Bright Regent, ch. h., by Prince Regent-Bright Eyes, by Blackwood Chief; Abeto, b. m., by Woolsey-Abbess, by Mohawk Chief; Clara C., b. m., by Alcantara-Clytie, by Kickerbocker; Lucre, b. h., by William L.-Fanny Mapes; Albert Darling, b. g., by Nutpatch-Eva, by Whirlwind; Brookfield, br. h., by Redfield-Fanny, by Tom Brown, Jr.; Turko, b. h., by Nuttingham, mare by Edmore; Rosemary, rn. m., by Bermuda-French Lawn, by Administrator; Van Dott, b. h., by Polonius-Unknown; United States Bond, b. g., by Frank-Noble-Still Storms, by Mambrino Excelsior; Fanny S., ch. m., by Wilkes Golddust; Bonetta, br. m., by Bona Fide-Roxana; Mildred, ch. m., by Stormburg; Smilax, ch. m., by Sidney.

GOOD CHEER PURSE.

2:15 Class, Trotting, $3,000.—Eloise, blk. m., by Kentucky Prince-Camille; Hundley, ch. g., by Harkaway-Burton mare, by Peavine; Merman, b. h., by McEwen-Myrtis, by Tennessee Wilkes; San Pedro, blk. m., by Del Sur-mare by Keating Horse; Roseleaf, br. m., by Gold Leaf-Florence B., by Atlantic; Sabina, br. m., by Sable Wilkes-Eva, by Le Grand; Gretchen, b. m., by Schuyler-Nelly, by George D. Patchen; Queechy, b. h., by Alcyone-Myra B., by Joe Brown; Caprice, b. m., by Kentucky Wilkes-Bettie Adams, by Almont; Vina Belle, br. m., by Nephew-Plushing Belle, by Dictator; Bravado, br. h., by Kentucky Wilkes Alcyo, b. h., by Messenger Duroc; Cephas, b. g., by Cyril-Molly Matchless, by Matchless; Arena, b. h., by Alcantara-Martense, by General Knox; Peveril, ch. h., by Elyria-Jennie D., by Tom Hunter; Colonel Owen, br. c., by Spinks-Clark Chief-Topsey, by Confederate Chief; Instant, b. m., by Startle-Integrity, by Belmont; Psyche, ch. m., by Wilkes Golddust-Beauty, by Lowell's Golddust; Ora, br. m., by Sprague Golddust-Mamie, by Blue Bull; Catherine Leyburn, ch. m., by Onward-Mamie, by Star Almont; Token, b. m., by Onward-Alarm, by Almont; Newcastle, b. g., by Cornelian-Daisy D., by son of Joe Bowers; Prodigal, b. h., by Patmost-Beatrice, by Cuyler.

ROUND TOP FARM PURSE.

Free-for-All, Trotting, $5,000.—Dan Cupid, 2:09½, b. h., by Barney Wilkes-Astermore, by Strathmore; Beuzetta, 2:06¾, ch. m., by Onward-Beulah, by Onward; Azote, 2:06¾, b. g., by Eclipse, by Whipple's Hambletonian; Dandy Jim, 2:10, gr. g., by Young Jim-Capraras Lass Wilkes. 2:09; br. m., by Guy Wilkes-Hannah Price; Fantasy, 2:06, b. m., by Chimes-Homora, by Almonarch; Nightingale, 2:10½, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Minnequa Maid; Klamath, 2:08¾, b. g., by Moorokus-Lady Ophir.

STANDARD PURSE.

2:19 Class, Trotting, $8,000.—Futurity, b. h., by Hinder Wilkes-Maggie S., by Arnold; Rifle, blk. c., by Elysia-mare by Star Wilkes; Nicola, br. h., by Guardsman-mare by John Dillard; Hundley, ch. g., by Harkaway-Burton mare, by Peavine; Charming Chimes, blk. h., by Chimes-mare by Mambrino King; Lady M., br. m., by Indiaman-Daisy, by Volunteer; Hilda S., b. m., by Stamboul-Hinda, by Guy Wilkes; Bryson, br. h., by Simmons, by Clark Chief, jr.; J. J. Audubon, ch. h., by Alcyone-Molly Pomeroy, by Highland Grey; Bouncer, b. m., by Hummer-Musette, by Mambrino Patchen; Lady Alcy, ro. m., by Alcyo-Annie Rooney, by Lothair; Electric Coin, b. h., by Electioneer-Cecilina, by General Benton; Eskino, br. h., by Greenlander-Pitti Sing, by Electioneer; Marston C., b. h., by Piedmont-mare by Electioneer; Commercial Girl, b. m., by Commercial Traveler-unnamed; Caywood, ch. g., by Ben Brush-Dolly B., by Ledo J.; Queen Alfred, b. m., by Alfred G.-Alls Star, by Jay Bird; Henrietta G., ch. m., by Elyria-mare by Star Hambletonian; Little Tobe, b. h., by Pipetlow-unnamed; Eastview, br. g., by Alcyone-Frederica, by Oxmoor; Story's Clay, b. h., by Everett Claymare, by Stillson; Brunhilde, gr. m., by Vikingmare by Mambrino Wilkes; Wilbooka, b. m., by Wilkes Boy-Kate, by Allen Book; Miss McGregor, b. m., by Robert McGregor-Morgan Belle, by Adminstrator; Lady Wilton, br. m., by Wilton-Lemonade, by Kentucky Prince, Jr.; Lulu P., b. m., by Christmas.

CHAMPION PURSE.

Free-for-All, Pacing, $5,000.—John R. Gentry, 2:03¾, b. h., by Ashland Wilkes-Dame Wood, by Wedgewood; Joe Patchen, 2:04, blk. h., by Patchen Wilkes-Josephine Young, by Joe Young; Robert J., 2:01½, b. g., by Hartford-Geraldine, by Jay Gould; Star Pointer, b. h., by Brown Hal-Sweepstakes, by Knight's Snow Heel; Rubinstein, 2:08¾, b. h., by Baron Wilkes-Olitipa by Artos; Mascot, 2:04, b. g., by Deceive-Miss Delmore; Directly, 2:07¾, blk. h., by Direct-Mabel, by Naubuc.

THE PRESS PURSE.

2:11 Class, Trotting, $2,000.—Major, b. h., by Don McGregor, by Fleetfoot; Obediah, b. h., by Oberlin-Mambrino Betty, by Mambrino Chorister; Geneva, ch. h., by Leland-Bessie Forrest, by Edword Forrest; Altao, b. h., by Altamont-Sally M., by Oregon Pathfinder; Lightning, b. m., by Alcantara-Portia, by Startle; James L., b. g., by Dexter Prince, by Tom Vernon; Judge Austin, gr. g., by McCurdy's Hambletonian, Jr.; Colonel Kuser, br. h., by Stranger-Inez, by Jay Gould; Chester, br. h., by Wilkes Spirit, Jr.-Delilah; Ora Wilkes, blk. h., by Sable Wilkes-Ellen Mayhew; Muta Wilkes, b. m., by Guy Wilkes-Montrose; Baronet, b. h., by Baron Wilkes-Lamberta; Psyche, ch. m., by Wilkes Golddust-Beauty; Athanio, blk. h., by Junio, by Harkaway; Nightingale, ch. m., by Mambrino King Minnequa Maid; Aunt Delilah, b. m., by Harold Patchen-Georgia Wilkes, by Red Wilkes; Gertrude, ch. m., by Elyria-Jenny D., by Tom Hunter; Carldon, ch. g., by Don Carlos-Lizzie Smith, by Scott's Thomas.

To Race To-day at Aqueduct.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five-eighths of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds
King Hero	106	Rondout	94
Imperial	106	Larissa	94
Millie L.	100	Mary Nance	94
Santuzza	100	Miss Lynah	94
Unity	97		

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs.

Vent	106	Souvenir	103
Bowling Green	106	Ruby	95
St. Vincent	106	Roundelay	101
Humming Bird	108		

THIRD RACE.—One mile.

Logan	124	Sun Up	104
Kinglet	117	Annie Bishop	104
Aurelian	116	Florinda	97
Warlike	112	Foundling	96

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Heretic	98	Helen H. II	95
Fred Train	98	Gaffney	95
Hermia	95	Emotional	95
Crimea	95		

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth.

King Paul	101	Sprite	99
Mirage	105	Sir Dixon, Jr.	96
Queen Victory	102	Captain Jack	91
Diabolus	102		

SIXTH RACE.—One mile.

Eagle Bird	109	Warlike	102
Roller	107	Panway	100
Chiswick	105	Rose Howard	100
Pay or Play	105		

Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; maidens. Hidalgo, 110 pounds; Kandarten, 110; Firebrand, 107; Engineer, 107; Dr. Norrice, 107; Preston, 107; Sunlock, 107; King Michael, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; for maiden two-year-old fillies. Taffeta, 103 pounds; Miss Hannah, 95; Mildred D., 95; Florence Colville, 95; Princess Jean, 95.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; Hurricane Stud Stakes. Saragossa, 110 pounds; Dolabra, 103; Prig, 103; Liza, 102; Caesarian, 100; Ajax, 95; Arapahoe, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Kamsin, 109 pounds; Cotton King, 108; Sky Blue, 105; Peconic, 105; Falling Water, 105; Marsian, 103; Fifield, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Merry Monarch, 104 pounds; Dungarvan, 104; Candelabra, 104; Cass, 104; Rosemont, 101; Carcass, 90.

Trotting at Waverly.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—A large crowd was present at the Waverly races yesterday, which resulted as follows:

2:30 Class.—Trotting.

Dangler Wilkes, s. m. (Hand)	1	1	
Dick B. g. (E. Smith)	3	2	
Crete, br. m. (Rolbins)	2	3	
Chester L., b. g., (Meyer)	4	4	
Time—2:29½, 2:28.			
Double teams race.			
O. K. and Sandoval, (Decker)	3	1	4 1
Jenkins and Gypsy, (Jennings)	1	4	2 2
Alack and Dick, (Stengel)	2	2	1dr.
Fred and Mate, (Cuthill)	4	3	3dr.
Time—2:37½, 2:45, 2:41, 2:38.			
3:00 Class.—Trotting, (unfinished)			
Tobe, b. g. (Smith)	1	2	
Mack, br. g. (Harris)	2	1	
Time—2:39½, 2:38.			

SUNDAY LEAGUE GAMES.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Cleveland	63	35	.643
2—Baltimore	56	38	.596
3—Pittsburg	57	39	.594
4—Chicago	55	44	.556
5—Philadelphia	51	41	.554
6—Cincinnati	52	47	.525
7—Boston	50	47	.515
8—Brooklyn	49	47	.510
9—New-York	47	47	.500
10—Washington	30	64	.319
11—St. Louis	32	66	.326
12—Louisville	22	69	.242

AT CINCINNATI.

Cleveland	2	0	3	0	2	5	2	1	0	—
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—

Base hits—Cleveland, 21; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Cuppy and O'Connor; Rhines, Foreman and Vaughn. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	—	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2

Base hits—Louisville, 9; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Louisville, 3; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Cunningham, Weyhing, and Warner; McDougall and Peltz. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

DANCING AT THE CAMP.

How Canoe Men Enjoy the Evenings—Races Begin To-day.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, CLINTON COUNTY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The dance given at the American Canoe Association's camp near here last night was a very successful affair. The dance was held in the large "mess shed," which for the occasion was cleared of tables and chairs. A Plattsburg orchestra of five pieces furnished very good music. After the dance an entertainment was given in the Knickerbocker camp.

Canoe racing will begin to-morrow forenoon if the weather is favorable. Either a sailing or paddling race will be called, the former if there is sufficient wind. There are so few canoes here that the races will be very poorly contested, and some of them, it is likely, will have to be called off because of lack of entries.

In the trophy sailing race will be all Pirate Moore Knickerbocker Canoe Club of New-York; Paul Butler, David Goddard, Howard Gray and Butler Ames of the Vesper Boat Club of Lowell, Mass., and J. W. Sparrow, Toronto Canoe Club, Toronto, Ont., and perhaps one or two others. This event will probably be the best contested one of the regatta.

Among to-day's arrivals were: J. C. Eaves, Ottawa, Canada; Henry Parsell, Arlington Canoe Club, Arlington, N. J.; J. C. Hughson, Albany, N. Y.; Lucius H. Washburn, Albany; James K. Hand, Knickerbocker Canoe Club, New-York, and James D. Watts, New-York.

GOSSIP OF THE TENNIS PLAYERS.

The Hudson River Tennis Matches—Another Central Park Contest.

Great preparations are making at the Poughkeepsie Tennis Club courts for the annual tennis tournament of the Hudson River Tennis Association, which begins on the club grounds, on South Hamilton Street, Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Aug. 24. The association consists of the Yonkers Tennis Club, the Park Hill Country Club, and the Palisade Boat Club, all of Yonkers; the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club of Tarrytown; the Nyack Country Club, the West Point Tennis Club, the Fishkill Tennis Club, the Poughkeepsie Tennis Club, the Marshmoor Tennis Club of Cold Spring, the Powelton Tennis Club of Newburg, the New-Hamburg Tennis Club, the Wappinger's Falls Tennis Club, the Hyde Park Tennis Club, the Edgewood Tennis Club of Tivoli, and the Hudson Tennis Club, covering the territory from Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Catskills.

The tournament was held at Yonkers last year, but the splendid facilities for good play and a good time afforded by the Poughkeepsie Tennis Club secured the contest for them this season. The club was incorporated in 1891, and a clubhouse was erected soon after. This was burned in September, 1893, but the present clubhouse, which strongly resembles in appearance a Virginia country house of the Colonial period, was ready for the season on 1894. There are five acres of ground around the house, affording room not only for tennis, to which seven courts are devoted, but for other outdoor sports. There is a large hall with a stage in the clubhouse, used for dancing and entertainments, and cardrooms, parlors, and dining rooms. The club's membership list of 250 is filled.

The tournament will be exceptionally interesting this year, from the fact that the champion, Charles E. Sands of the New-Hamburg Club, will probably be opposed by Valentine G. Hall, who will represent the Tivoli Club at Tivoli. Both men have won the cup twice. The other champions are Miss Bradley of the Nyack Country Club, in women's singles, and Lieuts. Brooks and Davis of West Point, in men's doubles. The Poughkeepsie Tennis Club holds the women's doubles and mixed doubles, its champions being the Misses Ferris and R. M. Ferris, jr.

The events will be men's singles and doubles, ladies' singles and doubles, and mixed doubles. All matches to be the best two out of three sets, except men's finals, which shall be the best three out of five sets. All sets to be deuce and vantage. Handsome trophies will be awarded the winners and runners-up in each event. In addition to these regular prizes, consolation prizes will be open to those who are defeated in the first match actually played in singles, provided there are eight or more entries in each event. The winner in men's singles will be required to play Mr. C. E. Sands, and the winner in ladies' singles Miss Bradley, for the Championship Cups. An entrance fee of $1 for each separate entry, or $2 for all events, will be charged. Entries must be received on or before Friday, Aug. 23, at 6 P. M., and should be sent, together with entrance fee, to Mr. Robert M. Ferris, Post Office Box 525, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The rules of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will govern all play, and the tournament will be under the management of the committee, whose decision must be accepted as final on all questions that may arise. Matches will be called each afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The committee reserves the right to call matches for the morning, or change the hour, if necessary. Prizes will be awarded as soon as may be given. The Tournament Committee is composed of Robert M. Ferris, Chairman; John C. Sickley, Norman Wright, Thomas H. Ransom, and William A. Adriance.

The eleventh annual Niagara international tennis tournament will be held on the courts of the Queen's Royal Hotel, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, commencing Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1895. The list events is as follows: 1. International Championship—Open to All Comers—For the Queen's Royal Challenge Cup and two prizes, first and second. The winner of the all comers will be called upon to play the holder of the Dominion University Cup, the present holder of the trophy. Entrance fee, $2. 2. Open Handicap Singles—First and second prizes; entrance fee, $2. 3. Ladies' Singles—Two prizes, first and second; entrance fee, $2. 4. Men's Doubles—Prize to each of winning double; entrance fee, each player, $1.50. 5. Mixed Doubles—Prize to each of winning double; entrance fee, each player, $1. 6. Open Singles for Gentlemen—Wilks Cup—For players who have never won first or second prizes in singles in an open tournament, and have never won first prize in a club tournament. The first prize is a silver challenge cup, kindly presented by Mr. Langdon Wilks of Galt. Entrance fee, $1.50. 7. Novice Singles for Ladies—For players who have never won first or second prizes in singles in an open tournament. The first prize has been kindly presented by Mrs. Langdon Wilks of Galt. Entrance fee, $1. The rules of the U. S. N. L. T. A. for the time being in force shall govern the tournament.

In the first round of the singles and doubles, players belonging to the same club will not be drawn to play against each other except when it is unavoidable.

In each event four entries will be the minimum.

Entries will be received up to 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Aug. 27, when the drawing, which will be on the Bagnall-Wyld system, will take place.

Play will commence on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, but, if necessary, events will be held until conclusion of the U. S. N. L. T. A. championships at Newport. A musicale and dance will take place in the ballroom of the Queen's Royal Hotel on Wednesday evening, Aug. 28. A tennis cotillion will be danced on Thursday evening, Aug. 29. The tournament week will conclude with a tennis dance on Saturday evening, Aug. 31. Entries will be received by the honorary secretaries, Stewart Houston and Scott Griffin, 8 Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada.

The Central Park tennis players are working up another contest, a handicap this time. Play begins on Wednesday afternoon. About twenty entries have been received already.

The Morris and Essex Tennis League has just completed its schedule of matches for the season. The victors were the South Orange Field Club in doubles and the Morristown Field Club in singles.

The record is as follows:

Clubs.	Singles. Won.	Lost.	Doubles. Won.	Lost.
Morristown Field Club	6	0	2	4
Orange Athletic Club	2	4	3	3
South Orange Field Club	3	3	4	2
Casino Club, Summit	1	5	3	3

STANDING OF THE CRICKET CLUBS.

Staten Island Players Lead in the Metropolitan League Championship.

After a great struggle with the other leaders in the race for the cricket championship of New-York, Staten Island has at last got into first place, and everything now points to the Islanders being the pennant winners of 1895. The Manhattans have finished their schedule, and they should secure second place, although the Brooklyns have still a fighting, if a very remote, chance. Staten Island has but one more league match to play, and as it is against the weakest club in the league, there is every probability that they will add another victory to their credit. Even should unaccounting reason the New-Jersey Athletic Club have not played up to their true form, and once matches, for they certainly deserve a better place than third, which is all they appear to be able to secure.

The contest for the batting prize, a new cricket bat, this week in R. T. Rokeby's cup, at the Staten Island Club. He has obtained his position by vigorous hitting, and should he make a large score against the New-Yorks, which is very likely, it will be hard to overhaul him. F. J. Prendergast, M. R. Cobb, and F. Wyatt are all dangerous, however, and will all have excellent averages.

The schedule:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Staten Island	7	5	2	0	.714
Brooklyn	7	4	3	0	.571
Manhattan	8	3	3	1	.571
New-Jersey A. C.	6	2	3	1	.400
New-York	6	1	5	0	.166

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Runs.	Aver.
R. T. Rokeby, S. I. C.	5	0	139	27.80
J. Marr, Manhattan	8	1	174	24.85
F. J. Prendergast, Brooklyn	7	1	139	23.16
F. T. Shrewsbury, N. Y. A. C.	7	0	160	22.85
M. R. Cobb, S. I. C.	5	0	111	22.20
G. Yeo, Brooklyn	7	2	87	21.75
C. Byers, N. Y. A. C.	5	1	80	20.00
W. H. Denzel, N. Y. A. C.	5	0	98	19.60
F. C. Calder, N. Y. A. C.	5	0	85	17.00
T. G. Clarke, N. Y. A. C.	5	0	82	16.40
J. Forbes, N. J. A. C.	5	1	64	16.00
W. K. Jewett, S. I. C.	2	0	16	16.00
N. S. Walker, S. I. C.	2	0	32	16.00
A. E. Patterson, S. I. C.	2	0	94	15.66
J. Saxelby, Manhattan	2	0	78	15.60
S. Hopkinson, Brooklyn	1	0	15	15.00
H. E. Jackson, S. I. C.	4	0	87	14.50
J. Flannery, Brooklyn	8	2	86	14.33
H. B. Coyne, Manhattan	4	1	71	14.20
A. Skyne, New-York	7	0	89	12.71
R. J. Bonner, S. I. C.	7	1	75	12.50
J. Helms, Brooklyn	6	1	74	12.33
H. C. Wright, N. J. A. C.	9	1	54	10.80
E. Wadbrook, Brooklyn	4	0	32	10.66
A. Gunn, N. J. A. C.	3	0	32	10.66

South Orange Field Club Games.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 18.—The South Orange Field Club will hold athletic sports on Labor Day, Sept. 2, including pedestrian, obstacle, hurdle, and bicycle races, pole vaulting, throwing the cricket ball, and kicking the football. The bicycle event, which will be the principal attraction, will include a half-mile race open to junior members; a half-mile scratch open to club members; a two-mile club championship, to be run in three heats, best two out of three to win; a five-mile club handicap, a one-mile club handicap, and a half-mile heavyweight race, contestants to weigh at least 160 pounds. There will also be a race over a paced course, open to members of the club record of 2:17 or 2:18. Prizes will be given in each event, and the entrance fee for each event will be 50 cents, and for others $1.

The annual open tennis tournament of the South Orange Athletic Club will be held on its grounds on Sept. 2 and the following days. There will be contests in men's singles and doubles, and prizes given to the winners and second best in each, and a consolation prize in singles will also be awarded in a match open to all players. The first match will be played at 10:30 A. M. the first day, and at 3 P. M. on subsequent days. Entries close Aug. 30 with W. W. Francis. The entrance fee for singles is $1, and for doubles $2.

Water Carnival at New-Brunswick.

The New-Brunswick (N. J.) Boat Club will hold a water carnival Wednesday evening. The parade will start at 8 P. M. There will be two bands and a display of fireworks. Two large barges will be in the parade capable of seating 1,000 persons.

Dixon and Leonard Box To-night.

The athletic exhibitions to be held in the Academy of Music to-night and to-morrow night offers many attractions besides boxing, there will be bag-punching, wrestling, and weight-lifting. The event of importance to-night will be a glove contest between George Dixon, the chocolate-colored wonder, and Mike Leonard, the dude boxer. To-morrow night Jimmy Ryan and Joe Walcott, alias Black Prince, will appear in a glove contest, which is expected to be extremely interesting. There will be many minor bouts on both evenings. The winner in the bag-punching contest will receive a two-hundred-

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page		Page
Amusements	7	Law Schools	7
Apartments To Let	10	Legal Notices	7
Bicycles	3	Marriages	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	6
City Flats To Let	10	New Publications	5
City Houses To Let	10	Proposals	7
City Items	5	Public Notices	7
City Real Estate for Sale	10	Referees' Notices	10
Country Real Estate For Sale	10	Situations Wanted	7
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Dividends	6	Summer Resorts	7
Country Election Notices	6	Surrogate Notices	10
Excursions	7	The Turf	7
Financial	6	To Let for Business Purposes	10
Hotels	7	Travelers' Guide	10
Instruction	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Wicklow Postman.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Kismet.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Other People's Money.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Dorothy.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Fatinitza.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:00.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
New-York Was Dry Again Yesterday.
Seven Drowned at Ocean City.
Ocean View Hotel at Rockaway Burned
Valkyrie III. Safe in Port.
Page 2
Coney Island's New Record.
The Riker's Island Farm.
Page 3
Better Streets Wanted by Cyclers.
Page 5
Hovas May Burn Their Capital.
Monument to William I.
Celebrating Anniversary of Gravelotte.
Pope Sends a Representative to Mexico
Another Great Pilgrimage to Lourdes.
Earthquake in Servia.
New-Yorkers Spend a Day at Home.
Page 6
The Financial World.
Page 7
Mr. Magowan's Absence Explained.
Page 8
Brooklyn a City of Open Saloons.
Brooklyn's Open Saloons Condemned.
Excise Violations in South Brooklyn.
Vestmakers Out on Strike.
A Sermon to Colored People.
Crush of Visitors at Long Branch, Sunday at Summer Resorts.
Page 9
The Rev Dr. Talmage's Sermon.
The Sulky Still on Trial.
Ohio Is for Sound Money.
Ticket-of-Leave Man Arrested.
New Cable Scheme for Hawaii.
Woman Preaches at Ocean Grove.
Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew Arrive.
Dr. Pentecost Preaches of God's Love.
Faith the Rev. Dr. Patton's Subject.
Page 10
Departures of Foreign Mails.

The Study of the Bible.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

"Why is it," I asked Dr. F. K. Sanders, Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature at Yale, "that people nowadays know less about the Bible than they used to." "I think it is largely because we are in the midst of a period of transition in methods of studying the Bible," was the reply. "There used to be two classes of teachers, one which knew by rote the history of the Bible and knew nothing of what that history meant, or why it was important; another class, which understood theology, but knew practically nothing about sacred history. Neither of these classes can teach to-day; the modern methods of teaching require a better preparation than either had. The result—that there have been practically no qualified Bible teachers—is not unnatural. But the difficulty is being remedied; twenty-five universities in this country have within ten years begun to devote intelligent attention to the study of Biblical literature, and the effects are apparent. In five years we shall have in this country five hundred men fitted by special education to teach the English Bible as it should be taught."

Reunion of the Hartranft Family.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Descendants of Tobias Hartranft to the number of 300, from all parts of the United States, a family of whom the late Gov. John F. Hartranft was a conspicuous member, held their eighth annual reunion at Lititz Springs Friday. The President of the association is Frank A. Hartranft, for years a member of the Philadelphia City Councils, and many Philadelphians attended the reunion, as well as the widow of Gov. Hartranft and his son, Linn. The oldest member of the family present was John Hartranft of Lititz, aged eighty-five years. Tobias Hartranft came to America in 1784 from Southern Germany, and settled near Pottstown.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	64	73	78
6 A. M.	66	72	76
9 A. M.	76	75	78
12 M.	78	80	82
4 P. M.	77	82	84
6 P. M.	77	81	83
9 P. M.	73	77	77
12 P. M.	72	74	75

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday ... 79⅛
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday ... 76½
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year ... 72
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years ... 72

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Variable Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 4.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 19, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

When the new Capitol at Albany was begun it was estimated that it would cost $5,000,000 and would be completed in six years. It has cost several times $5,000,000 and its construction has occupied several times six years, and it is not finished yet. It is now said that $2,000,000 more will complete the structure, but nobody ventures to guess how long it will take. It is a monument of extravagance and jobbery, mainly due to the political control which has been constantly exercised over its construction. It seems to have been regarded by successive commissions as a means of spending money and employing labor for the benefit of the party in control, and with that view the "patronage" connected with it has been made perennial. A few years ago a part of the structure seemed to be going to pieces, and the work of replacing it was involved in scandal.

Readers of The Times may have been surprised to learn from our Albany dispatch on Saturday that this spacious and costly structure is already crowded, and that the departments of the State Government are cramped for room, though most of the space inside the building is in use. This is not due to deficiencies in the plan, but, while the Capitol has been slowly going up and taking form, the branches, departments, bureaus, and commissions of the Government have been increasing and multiplying beyond all the calculations of a quarter of a century ago. They have grown out of all proportion to the increase of the population or the public interests of the State. These accretions upon the Government have also been built up largely by political jobbery and in the interest of "patronage."

But the Capitol is not crowded and the new Prison Commission does not have to hunt for quarters elsewhere because there is not room enough in the building. The same influences that have made the work of construction perpetual and multiplied the agencies of public service without necessity have controlled the allotment of space. Certain departments have been allowed to spread through a vast extent of finely furnished rooms, while other offices have been stowed in the ends of corridors behind glass partitions. There is no comprehensible reason why the Secretary of State should require nine spacious rooms, and still less why the Governor and the Statutory Revision Commission should occupy eight. It is difficult to imagine what use the State Treasurer has for all the floor space allotted to him. Even the august Court of Appeals might get along without ten rooms. While certain departments have an extravagant allowance of space, others are cramped for room.

But a worse evil than this unequal and inequitable allotment is the occupation of spacious offices in the Capitol by organizations that have no legitimate connection with the administration of the State Government. If there is any sound reason for furnishing them with quarters at the public expense they should be provided elsewhere rather than have offices actually connected with the Government crowded out, as they are at present. The headquarters of the Third Brigade of the National Guard do not properly belong in the Capitol, much less the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic. However useful the State Bar Association may be to the public and to the Government, it is not a part of the Government, and should not occupy space in the Capitol that is required for the public business.

Evidently what is needed at Albany is a Capitol Commission with business sense and with the vigor and courage necessary to give it effect in the management of the Capitol Building. Politics and jobbery have pervaded its construction and its occupation alike. There is no doubt that the whole system of government at Albany could be simplified and a lot of useless commissions and offices that cumber the Capitol could be dispensed with. In the meantime there should be a reallotment of space, and the offices of the Government should be adequately provided for, if all the interlopers have to be turned out.

COGGESHALL'S INDEPENDENCE.

The resentment of Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Oneida County at being "turned down" by an arrogant party boss in another part of the State would be more impressive, and his indignant "bolt" from the convention at Rome would excite more sympathy, if he had been a consistent opponent of machine methods and boss dictation heretofore. But until the present year he has used machine methods, accepted orders meekly, and crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning, with the most subservient of self-seeking politicians. He has been a stickler for submission to caucus decrees and has treated bolters with contumely. He has not only made no record for personal independence, but he has been credited with an itching palm and a willingness to sacrifice public interests, not only to party but to personal ends.

For this reason Coggeshall's revolt against the trickery and brutality of Platt's bossism will not command the respect it would otherwise excite or have the moral effect it would otherwise produce in Oneida and throughout the State. The Senator took occasion in the Rome Convention to defend his vote against the Police Reorganization bill after it had been made a party measure. The force of this plea is also broken by his past record. Most people in favor of reform in this city believed that measure to be necessary to the process of purging the corrupt police force, and did not believe that anybody would suffer under its operation in the hands of the new Police Commission who did not deserve to suffer. It was regarded as an important reform measure, but an honest man might be sincerely opposed to it, and his reasons would be accepted if his record for integrity and for purity of motives was such as to command respect. But Coggeshall's motives were distrusted.

But the real cause of his "turning down" was not that he opposed this or any other reform measure. It is doubtful whether Platt himself was in favor of the reorganization bill, but in his political tactics he concluded that it was best to let it pass, and the caucus accepted his order. Coggeshall's offense consisted in not obeying that order coming through the caucus, and it would have been the same if he had favored the bill and the decree had been to defeat it. The disobedience showed that he could not be depended upon to serve Platt's purposes, and for that he was to be punished and his place was to be given to one who would be more subservient. In that view of the contest the sympathies of decent men will be rather with the bolters than with the regulars, but the public interests and sound politics would alike be served by the defeat of both. The Democrats, with a candidate of ability and character, representing the people of his party and not a faction or a boss, ought to be able to elect a Senator in the Oneida district.

THE MUNICIPAL RANK AND FILE.

There is an excellent prospect now, brighter than there has been for at least forty years, that is to say, since New-York became a great capital, for making its Municipal Government a Government for the people. An honest and unhampered Police Commission, an honest and unhampered Commissioner of Street Cleaning, honest and unhampered Police Magistrates, these are great benefactions the value of which no past, present, or future mistakes of the Mayor can altogether destroy. When the other executive departments are intrusted to like hands and conducted on like lines with the police and the street cleaning, we shall have a City Government to be proud of. But the first question the head of an executive department must ask himself is, what is the material he has to work with—that is, the force under his command. How far has it been rendered useless by the old misgovernment? How deeply is it "tainted with Tammany"?

There is very gratifying evidence that in most of the departments the taint is not much more than skin deep. The rank and file paid tribute to Tammany not because they liked to, but because they had to, and they are, for the most part, as good material as could be had if they were all got rid of. The Street Cleaning Department was long a public butt, being assumed to be a haven and asylum for all manner of physically useless and dependent persons who owed their places to favor, and were not expected to do any real work. Yet, in fact, more than five-sixths of the present force are hold-overs from the old system, and we all gratefully recognize the work they do, when they are made to work. It is not only the sweepers and drivers but men much higher up who have been found faithful and capable and have been retained.

In other departments, where a higher order of intelligence and efficiency is required, it is found. Knowing what we do of the spirit that used to control the superior officers of the departments, we should expect at the very best only perfunctory service from their subordinates. But the fact seems to be that there is in almost every department an esprit du corps, a desire to be well thought of by one's associates, that has survived, very little impaired, the fact that the men at the head of every department were objects of contempt to the rank and file. Our school teachers ought, "on general principles," to be a lot of apathetic incompetents. Yet a very great proportion of them are, in fact, alert, enthusiastic, and as nearly efficient educators as their superiors have permitted them to be. We hear of one woman teacher in the public schools who, out of pure devotion, has given up her vacation for the purpose of acting as a missionary of instruction in the tenement-house district. Our firemen ought, "on general principles," to be lazy, worthless persons, whose attention was concentrated on their pay and the safety of their shins. In fact, there is no body of men in the world where emulation is a more active and fruitful principle of action, or from which deeds of gallantry and heroism can more confidently be expected.

The police forms perhaps the least hopeful body of men in the employ of the municipality. It is far more deeply tainted than any other, and it seems almost impossible for any Commissioners to eradicate the taint, under the rules that compel appointments to the higher places to be promotions, and that prevent the enforcement of discipline by dismissal except for such causes and on such evidence as will receive the sanction of the courts. Yet even the police has its corporate virtues. It is impossible, for example, for a man who has shown himself a coward to remain a policeman in good standing, no matter what disposition is made of his case in Mulberry Street.

However it may be with the police, we believe it to be true that the reform of the Municipal Government in general requires comparatively few and slight personal changes, and these at or toward the top; that the municipal rank and file, on the whole, is perfectly capable of reforming the City Government, if it is clearly understood by the rank and file that such is the intention of the men at the top.

AN INCONCLUSIVE ARGUMENT.

There is to be a conference at Saratoga this month for the discussion of "proportional representation." There is a National "League" and a number of State organizations devoted to this cause, and they have been trying to stimulate its agitation for two or three years past without making much apparent headway.

We do not propose now to consider the merits of the system, which may be briefly stated as a plan for securing the representation of parties, organizations, or "groups" of citizens, in proportion to their voting strength, but an argument has been pushed to the front which does not seem to us by any means conclusive in favor of the scheme.

By way of illustrating the unfairness of the present plan of electing representatives by a plurality vote in separate districts, it is shown that in the Congressional elections of 1892 the Democrats cast 47.2 per cent. of the vote and got 59.8 per cent. of the representatives; the Republicans cast 41.9 per cent. of the vote and secured only 36.8 of the representatives, while the Populists, with 8.7 per cent. of the vote, got 3.4 per cent. of the representatives, and the Prohibitionists, with 2 per cent. of the vote, got nothing. In 1894 the condition was more than reversed, so far as the principal parties were concerned. The Republican Party vote was 48.8 per cent. of the whole and its representation 68.8 per cent.; the Democratic vote was 38.1 per cent., representation 29.2; Populist vote 11.7 per cent., representation 2 per cent., and the Prohibitionists were left out again, because they had a plurality in no district.

This, it is claimed, is unjust and not genuine popular representation. If the representation in the present House were in proportion to the vote, instead of being composed of 245 Republicans, 104 Democrats, and 7 Populists, it would contain 166 Republicans, 147 Democrats, 40 Populists, and 3 Prohibitionists. In other words, there would be no party majority, and a handful of Populists would hold the balance of power. A similar condition would have existed in the last House, and the chances are that the House of Representatives would always be made up of "groups," no one of which could control its action or be responsible for a legislative policy. Is that desirable? Would it not involve evils worse than any produced by the present system? The worst consequence we get now comes when some third party or a handful of traitors in a regular party holds the balance of power. An absolute majority one way or the other is always desirable in a legislative body.

REGISTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

One reason why the party in power in Pennsylvania, and especially in the City of Philadelphia, has such a tenacious hold and is so hard to turn out is the fact that it controls the election machinery, and the one thing in that State which is not "protected" is the conduct of elections.

A paper called The Citizen, published in Philadelphia by the Society for the Extension of University Teaching, a purely educational organization, recently made a comparison of the registration laws affecting New-York, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia, which shows how little check upon fraud there is in the last-named city. In this city the election officers, who also have charge of registration, must be equally divided between the two parties. Every voter must personally appear to have his name on the registry list, and cannot vote unless it is there. The last opportunity is within ten days of the election, and the utmost publicity is given to the lists. The boundaries of the election districts and the location of polling places must be duly advertised.

Nothing like the same precautions are provided for in Boston or Chicago, though the minority must be represented on election boards, registration lists may be revised up to within two weeks of the election, and reasonable provision for publicity is made. But in Philadelphia there are practically no such safeguards. In each election division the registration is made by a single election officer, called an Assessor, who is always of the party dominant in his district, and generally an active local politician. Personal registration is not required, and the Assessor makes up his voting list six months before the election, the day for "correction" being two months before the election. The same officer who does the original registering adds or removes names. Then if any one appears at the polls who is not registered, he is allowed to vote on swearing to his qualifications.

That such a system is open to almost unchecked fraud is evident. Suppose a single Tammany officer, or a single representative of any political organization in this city, had the making up of the voting list in each election district, without the personal appearance of the voters being necessary, what would be the chance of an honest registration? What we know of Dave Martin and his methods does not lead one to believe that local politicians can be any more trusted in the conduct of elections in Philadelphia than in New-York. There is a hint of the grotesqueness of the Philadelphia system in the statement that in a "correction" of the registration lists last Fall 3,000 names were struck off merely as a matter of agreement between party leaders. One of the names registered happened to be that of a pug dog. How many were those of non-residents or deceased persons, and how many such remained on the lists, there was no means of knowing.

In a city whose Government is controlled by a partisan gang popularly known as the "hog combine," and whose election machinery is practically in the hands of the same gang, with little or no legal protection of the suffrage from fraudulent registration and voting, it is no wonder if opposition has become hopeless and reform movements have proved futile. The first reform needed is a civilized election law. The protection which the people of Pennsylvania need for a change is the protection of the ballot box.

THE TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS.

All the leading details of the Kearsarge and her sister ship, the two first-class armor-clads authorized at the last session of Congress, now appear to be definitely decided upon. They are to have a length of 368 feet, or 20 more than the Indiana class and 8 more than the Iowa; an extreme beam of 77 1-6 feet, or about 8 feet more than the Indiana and 5 more than the Iowa; a mean draught of 23½ feet, or 6 inches less than the Indiana and Iowa. Their estimated displacement is 11,500 tons, or 1,212 more than the Indiana's and 90 more than the Iowa's, while the actual displacement may make them by a still larger margin the heaviest ships in our navy.

In speed they are expected to have 16 knots, like the Iowa and the Indiana, too, though only required to produce 15 knots, is likely to reach 16. They carry four thirteen-inch, four eight-inch, and sixteen rapid-fire five-inch guns, whereas the Indiana carries four thirteen-inch, eight eight-inch, and four six-inch guns, and the Iowa four twelve-inch, eight eight-inch, and six four-inch.

The selection of the thirteen-inch calibre was only made after a strong argument in favor of the twelve-inch by Chief Constructor Hichborn. But Capt. Sampson, the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, urged in favor of the thirteen-inch gun the recent increase in the resisting power of armor through the Harvey surface-hardening process, now adopted for British ships as well as for ours. He also showed at Indian Head the superior smashing effect of the thirteen-inch gun, even where it does not penetrate more than the twelve-inch. In brief, his views prevailed.

Another long contest arose over the advice of Capt. Sampson to place the water-line belt one foot higher than the Chief Constructor recommended. The latter argued that, if this were done, the rolling of the vessel in a seaway would expose the unarmored part of her hull to an enemy's fire. The reply was that the draught of a vessel generally exceeds the estimate, and that in some of our own vessels the top of the belt comes nearer the water than it should. Besides, if, through the condition of the sea or the exhaustion of coal, the belt is seen to be too high for safe combat with an enemy, the water can be let into the double bottom of the vessel to bring her down, whereas for too low a belt, with insufficient protection above the water line, there is no help. This point was decided in favor of a higher belt.

The third point of dissension was one of peculiar interest. Capt. Sampson proposed the novel idea of superposing the two circular eight-inch turrets upon the two oval thirteen-inch, making them all one structure, moved by common machinery. Chief Constructor Hichborn objected that disabling the rotating machinery of the thirteen-inch turret would disable that of the eight-inch, which would not be true with separate turrets, as now. The eight-inch turrets also could no longer be turned by hand, while, since both turrets must be trained on the same object, a restriction of gun fire must result. The concentration of so much weight in a small space was also considered questionable. On the other hand, the two-story turret effects a saving in total turret weight, and gives greater armor protection not only to the roller tracks of the eight-inch turret, but to its ammunition hoists. In fine, the double-deck turret scheme was carried through.

Now that Secretary Herbert has made his decision upon these points, after consulting many experts, it may be hoped that the final plans will be rapidly pushed forward, so that bids for construction may soon be called for.

Township Comitteeman Dorer of East Orange seems to be a queer sort of person—so queer that if he has any relatives or parents they ought to look after him very carefully indeed. Delusions such as those that have fastened themselves upon Mr. Dorer are dangerous things. A man who has reached the point of saying, seriously and in open town meeting, that "bicyclists pay no taxes," that "they want to own the road," and that every $2 fine which can be extorted from them on petty excuses or on no excuse at all is so much clear gain to the town in which they live, is evidently a man in need of a long mental rest. After he has taken it, cautious revelation should be made to him of a few facts in relation to roads and bicyclists. He might, for instance, be told that to the objects of his dislike, the men and women whom he wishes to annoy and exploit, this country owes the present possession of such few roads worthy of the name as it has; that they are doing more with money, as well as with brains, to improve public highways than all the rest of our population put together; that every rider of the wheel is of necessity a taxpayer to a greater or less extent, both in the town where he lives and in those through which he rides; and that the whole world has been made distinctly smoother, safer, and better since the "bicycle craze" became prevalent. Thus instructed, the unfortunate Mr. Dorer may in time recover sufficient steadiness of brain to ride a wheel himself.

A French paper, apparently driven to desperation by the midsummer scarcity of exciting topics, recently sent letters to a number of prominent stage folk, asking their views on Diderot's once famous and always tiresome "paradox of the comedian." It received a number of answers, as contradictory and as inconclusive as might be expected. Those who stood by inspiration betrayed the usual insincerity and inaccuracy of definition, while those who confessed their dependence upon hard work and careful preparation overlooked in the accustomed way the inadequacy of both these put together, if unaccompanied by something quite different from either, to produce any except thoroughly commonplace effects. None of the letters shed even a ray of new light on the old question, and only one of them was even amusing. Mme. Calvé did at least show humor, though of a rather cynical kind. "You want my opinion?" she responded. "What would be the use of giving it? I am in the country, on a farm, taking care of my hens and chickens. If I should succeed in treating the subject more or less intelligently, my dear comrades of the stage would only exclaim: 'Who could have written it for her?' while if I should send you, as might easily happen, a letter wholly insignificant, they would all cry: 'Oh, that poor Calvé! What a ruined creature!' I prefer to say nothing; it is so much simpler." Which would seem to indicate that the songstress knows her world, and that she can reason as well as she can act Carmen.

THE RECENT FINDING OF RARE STAMPS

Issued by St. Louis Before the Issues by the Government.

From The St. Louis Republic.

While rummaging among some old papers in the basement of the Court House at Louisville, Ky., about two weeks ago, Hubbard Bush and Theodore Diersen, janitors, found a number of exceedingly rare old stamps of the City of St. Louis, known as the "beauty" variety. They were issued by this city before the General Government began to issue postage stamps. During the years 1845 and 1846 the city issued quite a number of postage stamps of the denominations of 5 and 10 cents. They were used for the payment of postage until 1847, when the Government began to issue postage stamps and the city stamps were discontinued.

Among collectors the stamps have been known as "beauty." They are small and of a light-blue color. Printed upon them is the Missouri coat of arms, with the words "St. Louis" above and "Post Office" below. These stamps are worth anywhere from $500 to $1,000 each.

The find is of great interest to stamp collectors. Before the General Government began to issue postage stamps, Baltimore, St. Louis, Brattleboro, Vt.; Millbury, Mass.; New-Haven, Conn., and Providence, R. I., issued stamps of their own to cover the cost of forwarding letters by mail. These were issued but two years previous to the assumption of the postal-service functions by the Government, and, as a consequence, the stamps issued by the cities have become so rare that their price has been hoisted to the present high notch.

About two weeks ago the janitors were ordered to destroy a lot of old papers in the basement of the Court House. The documents had been piled away in one of the rooms for nearly fifty years, and no one had thought they were of value. When the janitors discovered the stamps on the papers they took them to Turnkey John Brown of the jail, who realized that they were rare and valuable, and he told the janitors to say nothing, but bring him the stamps and he would sell them for them.

The men obeyed him. At first the stamps were sold for $35 and $40 each, but the fact soon reached the ears of stamp collectors, and the price has been run up to $500 each, and the owners are holding out for higher prices.

A telegram from Louisville says: "Jail Turnkey John Brown, who purchased those rare St. Louis stamps from the Court House janitors, realized most of the money. He has deposited with the Louisville Trust Company ten more of the same variety, for which he says he was offered $500 each. He is now holding them for $1,000 each. A quantity of the trash, taken from the Court House had been sent out to the city dumps before the stamps were discovered, and it is reported that a great many persons are there searching for the valuable bits of paper. It is reported that much of the waste paper was used to fill in under the newly laid granitoid pavement around the Court House, and there is some talk of tearing up the pavement."

Thus far about forty stamps have been found. They were affixed to old papers mailed from St. Louis to parties in Louisville in 1846. In those days envelopes were not used. The stamps were placed on the backs of letters, after which these were folded and their ends sealed with wafers or wax. The address was placed on the side with the stamp.

The entire find of stamps sold thus far has netted $5,000. Those on hand are held at $1,000 each, or $10,000 for the ten.

NINE BIG TARPON CAUGHT IN TWO WEEKS

Good Success of a Tennessee Party in St. Andrew's Bay.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

ST. ANDREW'S BAY, Fla., Aug. 10.—The Dr. Cliff-Allen party from Tennessee has had wonderful success fishing for tarpon in St. Andrew's Bay. The party numbered fifteen, including several ladies, and all enjoyed the exciting sport greatly. They go out on the water early every morning and return in the evening.

In the short space of two weeks' time the party has caught nine tarpon, besides having several hooks broken, and thus losing much game. The largest tarpon found was lost in this way. It was considered fully 7 feet long. The largest specimen caught and secured is 6 feet long, and L. M. Wood, a prominent merchant of St. Andrew's, is having it mounted for the Atlanta Exposition.

A taxidermist, Roy Wright, who is summering at the bay for his health, is doing this work, and also preparing a number of other mounted specimens of the briny deep for the exposition.

Dr. Cliff has a fine mounted tarpon in his dining room at home. He has caught tarpon in St. Andrew's Bay during several previous Summers. Though seventy years of age, Dr. Cliff takes as great delight in this hot-weather sport as the average seashore boy does in wading the shallow water and testing the sailing qualities of his own constructed miniature ship.

Mr. Benjamin Allen of Nashville has been coming here three years. He did his first fishing at Punta Gorda, where he fished twenty-eight days before making a catch. Out of the nine caught here by the party in two weeks, he has taken six himself. Their expenses are heavy, and each fish costs them about $30, but the party is highly elated, and pronounces the water of St. Andrew's Bay the best in the State for tarpon.

The beautiful silvery tarpon may be found in all parts of the bay, but the Cliff-Allen fishing is done daily near Red Fish Point off the east peninsula, some little distance from the pass, and in close proximity to a large jungle of tall cabbage palmetto trees. By the way, this beautiful clump of semi-tropical trees is noted for being the furthest west. Texas extends several hundred miles further south, but no palmettos are found there. They are not found in any part of West Florida further north or west, hence St. Andrew's Bay represents the most northwesterly semi-tropical region of the United States.

Coal Waiting for Higher Water.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Bulletin.

There are over 30,000,000 bushels of coal afloat and awaiting a sufficient depth of water in the Ohio River to get to Southern ports. This coal is lying between the Davis Island Dam and Lock No. 5 in the Monongahela. There has not been a coal-shipping stage of water since last Spring, and the chances are against such a stage for at least two months longer. Oh! for a slack-watered Ohio.

FAMOUS ASHFIELD DINNER

Annual Event Made Notable by the Late George William Curtis.

THIS YEAR'S TO BE NEXT THURSDAY

Ex-Gov. William E. Russell and Mr. Joseph H. Choate Among the Speakers—Prof. Norton to Preside.

ASHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—There is probably not a man in the United States who makes pretensions to anything in a literary way who has not heard of this charming little town among the Hoosac Mountains. Years ago it became the Summer home of a small colony of literary lights, who gave to it the rare distinction it has since kept, and which now makes it the Mecca of men of note, once a year at least. The doings of that day are recorded far and wide over the land, for they form a chapter in the lives of the participants, and add, each year, another eulogium to the record of the life and work of one of the most distinguished of America's distinguished sons.

It was the late George William Curtis who gave Ashfield the delightful notoriety it has since enjoyed. The impress of Curtis is seen and felt in everything about the town and its simple, rural life. It was he who made it familiar to the men of the highest cultivation, who have since made it a permanent Summer home.

If there is any feature of New-England country and village life that is of New-England, and nowhere else, it is the "dinner" idea in its public side. It is safe to say that there is not a town in New-England but has its "dinner" connected with some public event every year. There is one public dinner that has become famous beyond the confines of New-England, and to be asked to speak at which has become an honor which has not been the least pleasing among the laurels that many of the foremost men of the land, in literature, professions, and business, have received. George William Curtis made the "Ashfield dinner" as famous as himself, and its annual recurrence is the day of days in Ashfield. This great dinner is to be held next Thursday.

Thirty years ago Mr. Curtis came to this town by chance, in a drive among the hills and country villages of Western Massachusetts, and was at once charmed by the quiet and peacefulness of the place. The broad country seat, with the arching trees sheltering in their broad shadows the comfortable homes of the village folk, appealed to his poetic nature, and he straightway decided to come here, at least for the Summer. So he looked about for a house, and found one of those generous, broad, and hospitable old mansions that abound in this land of the Pilgrims' descendants, and immediately prepared it for occupancy. He came among the people, a new type of man. The sturdiness of New-England character was pre-eminent in him, but it was softened to a degree that was a new thing in many eyes. A lovable man was a unique thing for this part of the world, where it has been so long the hard-working men, free to the sentiment by nature and education, that have been conspicuous.

Ashfield has, in common with hundreds of other towns in New-England, an academy. The educational idea has ever been one that was most fostered hereabout. It moribund institution that led to the organization of the "Ashfield dinner" and its subsequent fame. The town was settled in 1745 by one Richard Ellis of Dublin, Ireland. The ecclesiastical history of the place was coeval with the settlement, and a Congregational Church of fifteen members was immediately organized. The third pastor was the Rev. Alvan Anderson, who was installed June 22, 1808, as colleague to the venerable Rev. Nehemiah Porter, who at the age of over ninety-nine years went into the pulpit and gave "the address to the people" when Sanderson was ordained. The old man soon died, and the young man was left to tread the winepress alone. But he was frail of body and lived but nine years. He made a few personal bequests with his little property and bequeathed the rest, perhaps $1,500, for the establishment of a school for boys, where they should be taught the languages, good manners, and good morals. So the Sanderson Academy was established, with its slender resources. The Trustees were some of the village clergymen and a few of the less educated but more practical townsmen. Soon there came differences among the Trustees, and a few took the matter in hand and removed the undesired and undesirable members by a polite note stating the fact that they had been removed, and the school was organized anew on a better working basis. But there was little to carry it on, though the frugal men had managed so that the little fund had done a mighty work.

About the time Mr. Curtis came to town the academy was almost dead, and, soon learning the love the people had for it, he took matters in hand to see what could be done for it. His first confidant was Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard. As Mr. Curtis saw the charms of the village he induced others to come here and soon had a little settlement of congenial souls. The Trustees co-operated very cordially with the new life, and the result was the first "Ashfield dinner for the benefit of Sanderson Academy." This was in 1878, and they have been held consecutively every year but one since then. That exception was in the Summer when Mr. Curtis died. At the first dinner Mr. Curtis and Prof. Norton spoke with all the charm and magnetism of their natures. The "dinner" was a success and became an institution. Through the solicitation of Mr. Curtis his friends were induced to give quite generously to the school fund, which was replenished and enlarged till now it has grown to a very considerable sum. At subsequent dinners Mr. Curtis invited some of his literary friends, and the speakers at these charming events have been some of the most noted men in the country.

Among the Summer residents was one John White Field of Philadelphia, now dead. Mrs. Field, desiring to make some proper memorial of her husband, built and gave to the trustees and the town, a new academy building, which stands on a little knoll just off the Main Street. The basement of the attractive building is fitted for a museum, where the historical treasures of the town, and no town is without some, are placed, and form a really interesting display. The main floor and part of the second are used for the academy rooms, and the rest of the second for a library. The beginnings of public libraries in New-England were largely on co-operative lines, and of these sorts there were four in Ashfield, which have now been consolidated into one general library, sheltered here. It is a very well chosen collection, and has been enriched frequently by gifts from the visitors of Summer time. Mrs. Field has presented to it some rare curios and paintings. There is as fine a collection of autograph verses of the brilliant galaxy of New-England's famous writers as can be found anywhere. The late Mr. Field was a close friend of President Lincoln, and one of the two drafts of the Emancipation Proclamation, in Lincoln's own handwriting, hangs in a glass-covered case upon the street wall. A semi-detached small building contains an admirable gymnasium. Mrs. Field has given liberally to the fund.

As the years passed on, the Ashfield dinner became a distinctive literary event of the Summer. Mr. Curtis and Prof. Norton asked the brightest men they knew to come and enjoy their hospitality, and to give in return, the power of their eloquence or verse to the aid of the school. Thus it has come about that among the men who have been here have been Prof. W. G. Sherwin, William D. Howells, M. G. Clark, the orientalist; Charles Dudley Warner, the Rev. John W. Chadwick, President G. Stanley Hall, a native of this town, and President of Clark University, Worcester; Congressman William Whiting, Prof. Perry of Williams College, Maj. Henry Wilson, James Russell Lowell, George W. Cable, President Seelye of Smith College, Joseph H. Choate, Edward Atkinson, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Edward J. Phelps, and hosts of others. Mr. Curtis always presided, except on one occasion, when he was in Europe, and since his death, Prof. Norton has continued to stand at the helm, as a labor of love.

The dinner the year after Mr. Curtis died was a memorial one, and Wayne MacVeagh delivered a masterly tribute of love to his old friend. At this year's dinner next Thursday, the after-dinner speakers will be ex-Governor William E. Russell, Joseph H. Choate, the Rev. J. W. Chadwick, the poet-preacher, and President G. Stanley Hall.

WILL BURN THE CAPITAL

Antananarivo Will Not Fall into French Hands.

COWARDLY GENERAL BURNED ALIVE

Report that All Whites Will Be Expelled from Imerina—Gen. Duchesne Refuses to Make Terms.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 18.—The steamer Yang Tse has arrived here from Madagascar. She had on board when she left Madagascar 136 French soldiers, who had been invalided home. Ninety-seven of these are now convalescent, thirteen show no improvement, and three died on the voyage. Ten of the sick soldiers remained at Zanzibar, and thirteen at Port Said, their condition being such that they were unable to proceed.

The Yang Tse brought Tamatave papers containing a report that the Hova Prime Minister, who is the husband of the Queen, had sent a flag of truce to Gen. Duchesne, the commander of the French forces, who sent back a reply that he would treat with the Hovas only after he arrived at Antananarivo, the capital.

The Madagascar News, one of the papers brought by the steamer, advises the Hovas to burn the capital on the approach of the French.

It is stated that the Prime Minister has decided to set fire to Antananarivo before the French forces get within striking distance of it, and to retreat to the southward.

Envoys of the Queen arrested Ramasombazaba, who was charged with not defending Mandvoay, and with not burning the stores there before he retreated. He was taken to Antananarivo, and, after a summary trial, was convicted and sentenced to be burned alive, which sentence was carried out.

It is reported that the Prime Minister has decreed the expulsion of the British, American, and Norwegian traders and missionaries in Imerina.

The authority and prestige of the Prime Minister is said to be rapidly declining.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF GRAVELOTTE.

Emperor William Makes a Speech to the Troops.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Emperor William this afternoon reviewed the First Brigade of the Guards, infantry, on the Moltke Platz, which faces the new palace in Wildpark, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Gravelotte. After the review his Majesty made a speech to the troops. He said that the heroism shown by the First and Third Regiments of Guards at Gravelotte was an ever imperishable example for the troops to follow. He added that he was glad to see present so many of the old veterans of three campaigns. They were the nucleus of the entire army of to-day. His Majesty concluded by saying: "Never forget discipline, which is the foundation of success."

The weather to-day was intensely hot. During the review thirty regulars fainted, and many of the veterans were led away suffering from the effects of the heat.

The veterans of the Sixth Regiment dined the veterans of the Tenth Regiment under the trees in the old Charlottenhof Park in Potsdam. This park borders on the River Havel and was about as cool a place as could be found. Many patriotic speeches were made. After dinner the Emperor walked from the new palace to the park, where he was received with a storm of cheers. He talked with many of the old soldiers, and seemed to be but little fatigued by the part he took in the day's ceremonies. At night there were displays of fireworks in the park and on the river.

The Emperor gave a dinner to ninety guests in honor of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Austrian Ambassador had the place of honor, as the representative of his sovereign.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Figaro publishes a three-column article, signed "A Veteran of 1870," narrating acts of cruelty, pillage, and incendiarism committed by Prussian troops in France. The paper prints the text of one of the circulars issued by Count de Chaudordy, protesting energetically against the excesses committed in France by the German Army, and extracts from the war correspondence of the foreign press detailing and confirming these excesses. The article concludes with these words: "In the presence of the German glorification, let France remember, let Europe reflect."

A TRAIN WRECKER EXECUTED.

Mexico Enforcing the New Law Against Obstructing the Mails.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 18.—A boy named Garcia, who twice placed stones on the track of the Hidalgo Railway, the second time causing the wreck of a train, was executed to-day at Pachuca, under the new law suspending constitutional guarantees in the case of persons obstructing the public mails or railway trains.

Garcia's father committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a train on the same railroad, being frantic with grief over the fate of his son.

The new law is being universally enforced, and the penalty is about to be inflicted in the State of Jalisco for obstructing the track of a railway.

Gov. Martinez of the State of Puebla makes public a statement of his relations with Editor Olmes, who was assassinated in the City of Puebla a short time ago. The Governor shows that he had lent Olmes money, and had promised to aid him in being elected to the National Congress, and, besides, had not pressed him for debts due the State Treasury.

Gen. Rocha, who was judge of the field in the Verastegui-Romero duel, has refused to avail himself of his rights as a soldier to be tried by military tribunal, and submits to a jury trial, although it is possible some of his political enemies may be drawn on the jury that may try him. His conduct is applauded by the press and public interest in the approaching trial is increasing, especially as the testimony promises to be sensational.

THE REBELLION IN FORMOSA ENDED.

The Black Flags Utterly Routed by the Japanese Forces.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Graphic will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Shanghai, saying that reports have been received there from Formosa, stating that the Japanese, under Gen. Kawamura, attacked Shinchiku, an important city on the southwest coast of the island, and the stronghold of the leader of the Black Flags.

The Japanese gunboats co-operated with the land forces. The Black Flags were utterly routed, and the rebellion is virtually over.

St. Louis Preparing for Her Trial.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 18.—At daylight this morning 100 men went to work on the American Line steamer St. Louis to prepare her for her speed trial, which will take place in the English Channel Tuesday. This trial is to determine whether she can fulfill the requirements of a first-class vessel under the American postal subsidy law. To meet the requirements of the law she will have to run twenty knots an hour for four hours. The vessel was to-day given a thorough scraping, the men working from two lines of staging that had been erected around her in the dock. A fitter who was on the staging lost his balance, fell to the bottom of the dock, and was killed. The man did not belong to the ship.

Socialist Giuffrida Re-elected.

ROME, Aug. 18.—Giuseppe de Felice-Giuffrida, the well-known Socialist, who was sentenced to imprisonment for his connection with the Socialist disturbances in Sicily, was to-day elected member of the Chamber of Deputies at a by-election held in the Fourth District of Rome, defeating Prince Odescalchi. Though the election is null, owing to the successful candidate being in prison, it indicates the feeling that is entertained by many of the electors in favor of granting amnesty to him. Signor de Felice-Giuffrida represented the Second District of Catania in the last Chamber of Deputies.

A Great Pilgrimage to Lourdes.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A great pilgrimage to Lourdes is now under way. To-day twelve special trains left the terminus here of the Orleans Railway with pilgrims for the shrine. Many of the travelers were so ill or so crippled that it was necessary to carry them on the trains on stretchers. With accessions from the country, the pilgrims will number 30,000 persons. They will begin to arrive at Lourdes Monday.

THE CASE OF MINISTER RANSOM

Auditor Holcomb Gives His Reasons for Regarding the Appointment Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—It was learned to-day that Thomas Holcomb, Auditor of the Treasury for the State and other departments, did not content himself with merely raising the question as to the right of ex-Senator Ransom to draw the salary of Minister to Mexico, but, on the 13th of July last, decided that he was not entitled to the compensation which he claimed as such officer. This opinion was approved by that of Solicitor General Holmes Conrad, Acting Atorney General, having been referred to the Department of Justice for review.

In discussing the case, Mr. Holcomb said: "In determining Mr. Ransom's right to the salary, it is necessary to decide when an apointment is complete, and whether or not it was complete during his term as Senator. He was nominated by the President to the Senate Feb. 23, and the nomination was confirmed the same day. The commission bears date of Feb. 23. I take it the legal presumption is that the signing and sealing was on the date of the commission, unless rebutted by proof to the contrary, and this I have been unable to obtain; and so those acts were performed while Mr. Ransom was yet serving his term as Senator. But he did not take the oath of office until March 4, and his commission was not delivered to him until March 5, which days were after his Senatorial term had expired."

In support of this position Auditor Holcomb cited numerous decisions of the Federal and State courts, the language of commentators on the Constitution, and opinions of Attorneys General who have considered the question, beginning with Chief Justice Marshall's opinion in the celebrated case of Marbury vs. Madison, in which he declared that the acts of "appointing to office and commissioning the person appointed can scarcely be considered as one and the same." In the opinion of the court the appointment was complete at the latest when the commission was signed and sealed, and, said Mr. Holcomb, "this, in the case of Dr. Ransom, took place before his term as Senator had expired. The decision in the case of Marbury vs. Madison has been followed and affirmed with remarkable unanimity, whenever the question has been raised, notwithstanding the severe adverse criticisms of Thomas Jefferson of the opinion, as well as of the Chief Justice who delivered it."

In concluding, Auditor Holcomb said: "Thus it is seen that the testimony is overwhelming. The Supreme Court in two cases, the great jurists who have critically examined the Constitution, those Attorney Generals who have considered the question at all, the courts of the States, all concur in the opinion that the appointment is complete at the latest when the commission is signed and sealed. Therefore, as Mr. Ransom's commission was signed and sealed on Feb. 23, before his term as Senator had expired, I cannot escape the conclusion that the Constitutional prohibition contained in Section 6, Article I., prevailed to prevent his appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, and that, therefore, he is not entitled to salary as such.

"Mr. Ransom, however, took the oath of office, the commission was delivered to him, and he has been performing the duties of the office with the consent and approval of the State Department. He has also regularly drawn for the salary of the office, and his drafts have been paid upon requisition of the State Department. It would seem that he has occupied the position of a de facto officer. The doctrine announced in Kent that salary and fees are lucrative to the title has been almost universally accepted to prohibit the payment of compensation to de facto officers. But where the officer has been paid the compensation, it has been held that it cannot be recovered back. Upon the authority of the case of Badeau versus the United States, Mr. Ransom will be allowed in settlement whatever amount he has received toward payment of the salary."

DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY

Court-Martial Sentences Approved by Department Commanders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department has received notification that Department commanders have approved sentences of courts-martial dishonorably discharging the following soldiers from the Army of the United States upon conviction of the offenses named, together with additional punishment as set forth:

Private Charles Pilling, Troop C, Eighth Cavalry, desertion, after eighteen months' imprisonment at Fort Warren, Mass.

Private Thomas Gill, Fourth Artilley, striking his superior officer, (Lieut. Birkheimer,) after four years' imprisonment at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor.

Recruit Frank Allison mounted service, desertion, after imprisonment for eighteen months at Fort Columbus.

Recruit James Gordon, foot service, fraudulent enlistment, after six months' imprisonment at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Private Simon B. Helstaond, Troop I, First Cavalry, desertion, after eighteen months' imprisonment at Fort Riley, Kan.

Private Harry C. Shultz, Battery F, Third Artillery, desertion, after eighteen months' imprisonment at Fort Riley.

Recruit Joseph A. Lortie, mounted service, desertion and fraudulent enlistment, after two years' imprisonment at Fort Riley.

Private David C. Mullin, Troop I, Fifth Cavalry, perjury, after two years' imprisonment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Private John Peterman, Battery G, Fourth Artillery, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

Private George W. Lowry, Battery L, Fourth Artillery, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, after three months' imprisonment at Fort Monroe, Va.

Private Simon Mink, Battery L, Fourth Artillery, absence without leave, after three months' imprisonment at Fort Monroe.

Private Louis Frazer, Troop A, Sixth Cavalry failure to obey orders, after two months' imprisonment at Fort Monroe.

Private George W. Fleming, Battery G, First Artillery, absence without leave after three months' imprisonment at Fort Columbus.

Private James Howell, Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, fighting and absence without leave.

Private Dewitt C. Hoffman, Company E, Fifth Infantry, desertion and fraudulent enlistment, after two years and six months' imprisonment at Fort Columbus.

Private Joseph M. Noble, Battery K, Fifth Artillery, desertion, after two years' imprisonment at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Private George H. Currier, Company H, First Infantry, abandonment of post of duty, (five previous convictions being in evidence.)

Corporal Albert Dewitt, Troop A, Fourth Cavalry, fraudulent enlistment, after six months' imprisonment at Van Couver Barracks, Washington.

Private (late First Sergeant) Robert Hamilton, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry, desertion, after four months' imprisonment at Van Couver Barracks.

African Ivory.

From Chamber's Journal.

The commodity of importance in the export trade of the Niger is ivory, although this can hardly be regarded as an increasing trade. It is mostly in the hands of Hausa (native) merchants, who convey it vast distances.

Few persons who finger their ivory-handled knives at dinner think of the enormous distances that have been traversed by the smooth pleasant-feeling material, of the incalculable labor it represents, and of the suffering, and perchance bloodshed, which have marked its transit since it fell with some mighty elephant in a remote African jungle. Some who know Central Africa say that if it were not for ivory the raiding and selling of slaves would soon cease. If this be true, then this beautiful product of nature stands in the civilized world as the representative of the traffic in human flesh, which annually makes countless thousands mourn.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 18.—The barns on Garretson Hageman's farm, at East Millstone, were struck by lightning and destroyed. The loss is $4,500; insurance, half that amount.

Alexandria, Va., Aug. 18.—Jones's woodyard and a row of frame dwellings belonging to Atchison Brothers, burned. Loss, $25,000.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 18.—The yards of the J. L. Tomlinson Lumber Company burned today. Loss, $20,000; fully insured.

A MONUMENT TO WILLIAM I.

The Foundation Stone Laid by the German Emperor.

A SCENE OF GREAT MAGNIFICENCE

Berlin Filled with Monarchs and Noblemen, Who Display Much Enthusiasm at the Ceremonies.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The foundation stone of the monument to Emperor William I. was laid to-day by his grandson, Emperor William II., with the most imposing ceremonies. The former Schloss Freiheit, where the monument is to be erected, was converted into a closed arena for the occupancy of the many guests who had been invited to attend the ceremony. Huge galleries for privileged spectators flanked the north and south sides of the arena, while on the west side, which borders the River Spree, a high wooden boarding had been erected, draped with the German and Prussian colors.

Four pillars, surmounted by mighty golden eagles, divided this draped wall into three spaces. Before the centre space there was erected a spacious tent for the use of the Emperor. This tent was decorated with crimson velvet, lion heads, iron crosses, and oak and laurel wreaths. From the imperial tent a broad stairway descended to the spot where the stone was placed within a semi-circle of Venetian masts, trimmed with bunting and banners, and connected with festoons of live oak. The whole festplatz was surrounded by soldiers, who kept the great crowds back from that part of the grounds set apart for the use of the Emperor and his guests.

The weather was splendid. At an early hour the streets were alive with throngs of citizens and with troops marching to the place of the festival. All the infantry and cavalry regiments had their standards decorated with oak wreaths, and the guns of the artillery were also appropriately decorated. A vast crowd surged along Unter den Linden, all anxious to secure points of vantage from which they could view the ceremony. Thousands of people from other cities were in Berlin, and veterans from all parts of the empire and from other countries, notably America, could be observed everywhere. Strings of carriages passed along the streets, officers in them, wearing glittering uniforms, while the lady occupants were attired in brilliant toilets. Count Herbert Bismarck was much observed, and was heartily greeted by those who recognized him.

At 7:30 o'clock the royal personages assembled in the pavilion of the Emperor. There were also present the members of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, who had been invited to tap the stone. All had to await for a considerable time the coming of the Emperor.

As his Majesty emerged from the third gate of the palace he was greeted with a flourish of trumpets. As he came out and stood by the stone Chancellor von Hohenlohe tendered to him an address, which his Majesty read. After he had read a little time the bells in churches in the vicinity struck the hour of 9 o'clock, and this drowned part of the text. The address read:

In the name of the sovereigns and free cities of the empire we lay the foundation stone of the memorial to Emperor William the Great, which was voted unanimously by the Reichstag. He, to whom it was given to bring about the liberation of Germany from foreign oppression, gave to the German tribes their long-yearned-for unity and a powerful position in the States of the world. He gave to Germany, not only her army and navy, but her trade, commerce, arts, and sciences also. To his enlightened initiative Germany owes the first steps toward the practical furtherance of the interests of the working classes. May this monument ever look down on a happy and contented nation, if such be God's will.

Count Serchenfeld, the Bavarian Minister at Berlin, then handed a trowel to the Emperor, saying:

"Twenty-five years ago a foreign foe threatened King William. This prince of peace led Germany's sons from victory to victory. What Germany thanks the great Kaiser for is engraved on all German hearts. May Germany's sons ever stand together for the Emperor and the Empire."

His Majesty then threw some mortar into the bed of the stone, and was followed by Baron Bual von Berenberg, President of the Reichstag, who made an address. In the course of his remarks he said:

"This monument will be an everlasting landmark that wherever German hearts beat or the German tongue is spoken gratitude to Emperor William I. will never vanish. May God's blessing be on your Majesty's hopefully commenced rule."

He then handed a hammer to Emperor William, who said, amid the thunder of cannon, as the stone was lowered into its place:

"To encourage the living, to the memory of the fallen, and as an example to coming ages, I dedicate this monument to the memory of Emperor William the Great."

As he spoke the words he tapped the stone with the hammer, after which it was also tapped by the Crown Prince, the Grand Duke of Baden, the President of the Bundesrath, the President of the Reichstag, and others.

The Court Chaplain then said the benediction, after which Chancellor von Hohenlohe called for three cheers for the Emperor. These were heartily given by all present, and were taken up and repeated by the crowds that were watching the proceedings from the roofs of near-by houses. The troops then marched past the Emperor, after which his Majesty walked into the castle. In the evening the Emperor attended a banquet given by the First Regiment of Footguards at Potsdam, after which he started to join the Empress at Wilhelmshohe.

As the war celebrations progress the enthusiasm grows in volume. To-morrow the Emperor will review, on the Templehof Field, the veterans of the Franco-Prussian War, and all the offices, business houses, and factories have agreed to give a holiday to such of their employes as served in that war. In every instance the employes receiving a holiday will be paid their wages, and some prominent firms will mark the occasion by presenting to the veterans in their employ gratuities varying from 5 marks to 50 marks.

It is stated that the Emperor is much vexed at the outbreak of Anglophobia in the German press, especially as it occurred while he was actually a guest in England. The prediction is ventured that he will take an early occasion to publicly deprecate the outbreak, as it is generally conceded that his relations with his grandmother, Queen Victoria, have again assumed their old cordiality.

The Emperor has invited the King of Saxony to attend the Berlin festival on Sept. 2, Sedan Day, and it is stated that the King intends to be present in memory of the part he took in the war of 1870.

The health of the Empress continues to improve, but she is not yet strong enough to share in to-day's or to-morrow's ceremonies. It is expected that she will make her first public appearance since her sickness at the dedication of the Emperor William I. Memorial Church, which takes place on Sept. 1. She will also attend the subsequent celebrations in honor of the victories of the German arms.

The imperial manoeuvres in Pomerania and the adjoining districts, which begin on Sept. 9, will occupy four army corps, namely, the Guards and the Second, Third, and Twelfth Corps. All will be on a full peace footing of sixteen companies to each infantry regiment, and the full number of cavalry divisions. Almost all the officers of the Grand General Staff have been ordered to attend the manoeuvres. The Emperor will probably act as supreme arbiter, unless he decides to assume chief command, in which event Prince Albrecht will act as arbiter. One of the most important features of the manoeuvres will be the experiments that are to be made with the cavalry at night. These are designed to prove whether large masses of cavalry can be employed in the dark in a district without roads, and how they can be best directed in darkness.

The Chamber of Commerce of Kiel has had under discussion the Winter tariff of the North Sea-Baltic Canal, which was recently opened to the commerce of the world. The Chamber voted against a proposed addition of 25 per cent. to the tariff as being likely to diminish the traffic that would otherwise pass through the canal, and prepared an address to the Imperial Home Office to this effect. The President of the Chamber contended that the tariff was already too high, and that it was desirable to reduce the rates rather than to increase them.

The export from Germany to the United States of the imitation astrakhan fur called Krimmer fell, under the McKinley act, to $1,030 and $1,836 during the third and fourth quarters respectively of 1894. During the second quarter of 1895 these exports rose in value to $23,940 from the Berlin district alone. This is typical of many German manufactures. English houses trading with German dyers and fabric manufacturers complain that they are unable to get their orders executed because Americans, immediately the tariff was modified, swamped the European markets with orders at prices exceeding those which the best English houses were willing to pay.

NEW MINISTER FROM RUSSIA

Something About Mr. de Kotzebue, Who Is to Succeed Prince Cantacuzene at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The new Russian Minister to the United States, Mr. de Kotzebue, who will succeed Prince Cantacuzene, proves to be a brother-in-law of that gentleman. He has been stationed at Paris, where for many years he has discharged the duties of Counselor and First Secretary of the Muscovite Embassy. He is the owner of vast estates in the Baltic Provinces of Russia, and is reported to be a society man in the broadest acceptation of the term. His entrance into the Diplomatic Corps was due to the good offices of Prince Gortschakoff, who was for many years the Prime Minister of the Empire, and who, a decade ago, was one of the great trinity of European statesmen of whom Bismarck and Disraeli were the other two.

Mr. de Kotzebue will probably not reach Washington until late in the season. Should he arrive sooner he will doubtless join the other members of the corps at Newport and Lenox, which seem to be their favorite resorts, particularly in the early Autumn months.

Prince Cantacuzene, whom Mr. de Kotzebue will succeed, was not generally known to the Washington public. He was a man of quiet, domestic tastes, who lived as modestly as a Government clerk during the period he was stationed at Washington. He was a man of broad culture, who preferred the society of a few friends to the larger circle of acquaintances which diplomats generally draw about them. He was a man of a deeply religious nature, who was devotedly attached to the late Emperor, with whom his relations were most cordial.

The memorial services which were held at the Legation last Autumn, shortly after the death of Emperor Alexander, were probably the most unique function of the kind ever witnessed in America. The attendance was limited strictly to President Cleveland, the members of his Cabinet and their wives, and the Diplomatic Corps. The mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Alaska and three assistants, the service being that of the Greek Church. An improvised altar, rising from a forest of tropical vegetation, was erected at the north end of the drawing room. A lighted candle was handed to each guest upon his arrival, and this he held in his hand until the completion of the services. The Diplomatic Corps wore their showy Court costumes, and the whole affair was spectacular and impressive to an unusual degree.

It is unofficially stated that Prince Cantacuzene has been transferred to Stuttgart, which is the capital of the German Principality of Wurtemburg. His transfer has caused some surprise in diplomatic and official circles, inasmuch as the post, either in point of salary or importance, cannot be compared with that of Washington, which will soon be raised to the rank of an Embassy. It is said, however, that the reason for the change is due to Prince Cantacuzene's desire to personally oversee the education of his daughter, the young Princess, who has developed unusual talent as an artist and musician.

"MARCHED AROUND JERUSALEM"

METHODIST CAMP MEETING AT SING SING IS ENDED.

Conversions Were Many—All Were Pleased with the Work Accomplished.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The sixty-fourth annual Methodist Episcopal camp meeting here came to an end after a successful session to-night, and to-morrow those from out of town will depart for their various homes.

They were blessed with a delightful day. The day's services opened with its usual 6 o'clock prayer meeting, and at 8:30 o'clock there was a "love feast," led by Trustee William Leonard. It was said by the old campers to have been the most powerful one that has been held in ten years, which is saying a great deal, for something similar is said at every annual camp meeting.

The sermon at the Circle at 10:30 o'clock this morning was by the Rev. John Atkinson of Haverstraw, and was listened to by a large congregation. There was an interesting meeting held at the Circle at 1 o'clock this afternoon by C. N. Crittenden and some of his associates in mission work.

Mr. Crittenden made an address describing the founding of the Florence Mission, and then called on his workers to say something. Among those who complied were Miss Nora Fay of the Deaconesses from New-York, Maggie Weirz of the Florence Mission Home in Pittsburg, Mrs. Clara Wall, matron of the Florence Mission in New-York; Jotham Carpenter of the Jersey City Florence Mission, Edward S. Ketchley of the New-York Florence Mission, and Henry Meyer, a convert. According to their stories, the Florence Mission is doing a great work in the metropolis.

The sermon which followed this meeting was preached by the Rev. George E. Jayne of Salt Lake City. He lived in Sing Sing about twenty years ago, but at that time was a merchant. He took the place that was to have been filled by Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, who failed to appear. His text was "If children, then heirs and joint heirs with Christ"—Romans, viii., 17.

The evening was given up to C. N. Crittenden, who delivered an exhortation, after which the old-time "march around Jerusalem" was held. The ministers stood at the Brummwell House, and all in camp joined in marching around the grounds, shaking hands with each other, and singing hymns.

The Salvation Army was prominent today, and held meetings out in the open air when convenient opportunities presented themselves. Their numbers were considerably reinforced from the main force in Peekskill.

The managers say there have been between sixty and seventy hopeful conversions during the ten days' session, and the Swedes claim to have converted sixty-three of their people.

After the sermon to-night resolutions were read and adopted, thanking the Superintendent and ministers for their zealous work during the session, and all others who contributed to the spiritual and financial success of the session just closed.

Among the throngs on the grounds this afternoon were representatives from all the villages within fifteen miles. The inclosure for carriages and country wagons was crowded with all sorts of vehicles. Many visitors brought their luncheons with them, and enjoyed them in their farm wagons.

The Submarine Detector.

From Chambers's Journal.

When the sinker trailed at the bottom of the sea approaches a mass of metal—a lost anchor, a parted iron chain, a broken telegraph cable; still more, a sunken iron-clad—the electric indicator in the mahogany case on shipboard sounds more or less loudly, according to the nearness of the sinker to the submerged mass; and so the position of the latter can be pretty accurately ascertained before divers are sent down.

Much time wasted in painful gropings in the dark by the divers under the special difficulties of their condition may thus be avoided. The submarine detector was primarily designed to enable warships to discover anchored torpedoes; and the connection established by the sinker was intended also to serve as a means of firing in safety a torpedo discovered by the "detector."

A Sulu Diver.

From Chambers's Journal.

It appears the most gifted native diver—a Sulu Islander of the finest physique and in perfect training—cannot stay longer under water than about two and a half minutes. The greatest depth such divers are known to attain is 17½ fathoms.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

5:20 A. M.—546 Third Avenue; Thomas Bantley, tenement; damage slight.

9:50 A. M.—744 Third Avenue; James Treals's dry goods store; damage trifling.

12:05 P. M.—1,181 Second Avenue; Jacob Feldstein; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—25 Marion Street; Giovanni Cassella; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—401 East Forty-eighth Street; John McGlynn; damage trifling.

IN FAVOR OF CONFERENCE

Democrats Are Working for Harmony in Their Party.

COL. FELLOWS HAS A PLAN

He Would Allow Delegates to Each Local Organization — Should Get Together, Gen. Sickles Says.

Some Democrats of prominence in this city are in favor of a conference of representatives of all the Democratic organizations, at which something may be done toward carrying out the proposition laid down in the resolution adopted last week by the State Democratic Committee.

Ex-Police Justice Burke, the Tammany leader in the Thirty-third Assembly District, said something on this subject two days ago. District Attorney John R. Fellows made a suggestion yesterday of the same nature. He made it somewhat stronger than did Mr. Burke.

Colonel Fellows was at Manhattan Beach He went there Saturday, and spent the day there yesterday. He had numerous conversations with W. Bourke Cockran, General Daniel E. Sickles, and other political acquaintances. He is in favor of harmony in the Democratic Party in the coming campaign.

"An organization composed of Democrats who are anxious to see the Democratic Party win in the coming fight in this State ought not to let the present difficulties stand in the way," said Col. Fellows. "I would be in favor of a general conference of representative men from the various organizations in New-York City, at which delegates to the State Convention might be selected who would command the support of all. Tammany, the State Democracy, and the O'Brien Democracy should be represented, and each should have a proper number of delegates. I believe it possible to do this. All the organizations might be given representation on the ticket.

"Something ought to be done to bring all Democrats together, so that they may bring all their strength to the struggle."

Gen. Sickles said he believed it was a good time for all Democrats to get together.

"I should think it would be possible to bring this about, so far as the local ticket is concerned, at any rate," said Gen. Sickles. "The more important places this year are such that it would be possible to agree. They are judicial positions. These are, in a sense, different from the usual offices, inasmuch as Judges are not supposed to mix in partisan politics as much as do those who hold other elective positions.

"I believe the question of representation in the convention could be settled if it were understood that the organizations were each to have recognition. If the O'Brien Democrats and the State Democrats were each given one or two places on the ticket, those organizations might unite with Tammany. Last year they went with the Republicans. If they are out for a bargain this year, may be they would be willing to unite with the Democrats.

"Inasmuch as there are so many Judges to be chosen, there should be especial attention paid to the selection of candidates. Good men should be selected. The best material among those who hold to Democratic doctrines should be made the candidates. If the State Democracy and the O'Brien Democracy have some of these they ought properly be selected."

In some quarters Gen. Sickles has been spoken of as the Tammany candidate for Congress in the district in which he was defeated last year. It is this district in which there is a vacancy, caused by the death of Mr. Campbell soon after the election. Gen. Sickles would not say that he was a candidate for the place. When asked if he were, he said:

"I have never been a candidate for anything. I am not a candidate for anything. I'll put it up to the time of securing the nomination."

"Your name has been mentioned as a possibility," was suggested.

"Yes," said Gen. Sickles, "my name sometimes mentioned for public offices, and that was all he cared to say on the subject.

TOO MANY CANDIDATES.

New-Jersey Republicans Do Not Know Whom to Name for Governor.

TRENTON, Aug. 18.—New-Jersey Republicans are experiencing the annoyance of having too many ambitious statesmen who would like to be Governor, and a number of leaders who would like to own a good amiable Governor.

Gen. Sewell has been quoted as favoring the candidacy of John Kean of Union. He long ago promised to keep his hands off, but, because all those who share the confidence of the leader have been trying to make sentiment for the gas man of Union County, it has generally been believed that underground orders have gone out to those who take orders to turn in for Kean. The other candidates became very much irritated, and Gen. Sewell backed water quickly. He made a positive statement that he had given no orders, and was not going to give any orders, and that the nomination must be given by the people. He frankly admitted that his personal preference was John Kean. He argued that three years ago, when the Republican chances were not bright, Kean went into the fight assured by everybody that he would be defeated, but made quite a respectable showing. This is Gen. Sewell's reasoning, but he has only one vote, and the Republicans who cast the remainder say that John Kean is a defeated candidate, and that the same causes that defeated him three years ago would defeat him again.

It is thought that Gen. Sewell's second choice is ex-Senator John W. Griggs of Passaic. The General admires Griggs's ability, but thinks that he is not entitled to the nomination this year for the same reason that Kean is entitled to it. Griggs refused three years ago, when a strong man was needed. He regarded it as a forlorn hope, and proudly bowed himself out of the conference. Gen. Sewell has this scored up against the favorite son of Passaic. He has reluctantly accepted Griggs as a candidate. Garrett A. Hobart, New-Jersey's National Committeeman, has championed Griggs's cause, and it is currently stated that during the return trip from Europe Hobart persuaded the Senator that Griggs is the winning man.

Griggs has grown rich as a corporation attorney. He championed the High License and Local Option bill in 1888, and this has marked him in the eyes of the liquor men. The State Protective League of the Liquor Dealers is about 8,000 strong, and has an organizer at work.

Griggs would be the most aggressive candidate that the Republicans could name, but he would invite the most antagonism from the Democratic side. He has the most delegates now, and is gaining ground every day.

The Republicans are somewhat chagrined at the introduction of the A. P. A. feature into the campaign. Senator Maurice A. Rogers, who comes from Senator Sewell's own county, is running on that issue. He was up to Friday an unknown quantity in the campaign. He then openly declared that he was the candidate of the united organizations. He was selected as the Grand Marshal of the American Mechanics' parade at Asbury Park Thursday, and this was to be taken as an official indorsement of his candidacy. But the Juniors did not indorse, for there were 4,000 of the order at Asbury Park, but less than 1,500 paraded under Candidate Rogers's marshalship.

Senator Voorhees of the Senate Investigating Committee is still a candidate, and Sheriff Toffey of Hudson is likely to be a dark horse.

JUDGES FOR THE ALBANY DISTRICT.

Democrats and Republicans Making a Fight for Nomination.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—The Third Judicial District is almost equally divided between the two great political parties. If there is any advantage it is on the side of the Democrats. For years past the Democrats have been successful in electing their candidates for Supreme Court Judge from the fact that they put up superior men rather than from any political advantage. The Third District consists of the Counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Greene, Columbia, Sullivan, and Ulster. As constituted at present the Third District bench has on it representatives from Albany, Schoharie, Ulster, Columbia, and Rensselaer. This leaves Greene and Sullivan without a representative.

Among the candidates talked of for nomination the Republicans have a Greene County man, Emory A. Chase of Catskill, and the Democrats a Sullivan County man, Commissioner of Claims George M. Beebe of Monticello. Sullivan has not had a representative in the Supreme Court as far back as the memory of to-day's lawyers reaches. It is said that Mr. Chase is favored by Gov. Morton, though the Governor will not advocate his candidacy.

There is a possibility of D. Cady Herrick, Albany's representative on the bench, being named as the successor of the late Judge Jackson of the Supreme Court of the United States. In this event the Third District will have two Supreme Court Judgeships to fill.

The only candidate other than Mr. Beebe talked of by the Democrats who does not reside in Albany is Charles J. Patterson of Troy. Mr. Patterson has always been opposed by Tammany, and since he was Speaker of the Assembly, in 1882, has seemed to be an odd sheep in the Democratic fold of Rensselaer. The names of Albanians prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination are ex-Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale, ex-Justice Edwin Countryman, and Commissioner of Claims Hugh Reilly. The most formidable opponent Mr. Rosendale has is Judge Countryman, but the indications point to Mr. Rosendale's selection. It is said that Senator Murphy is favorable to Mr. Rosendale's nomination, and will withdraw Mr. Patterson from the arena.

On the Republican side the men mentioned for the nomination besides Mr. Chase, are Corporation Counsel Alden Chester, John T. McDonough, who was a delegate at large in the Constitutional Convention; District Attorney Eugene Burlingame, Clifford Gregory, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and Arthur L. Andrews. These two latter gentlemen are considered too youthful for so dignified a position as Supreme Court Judge, but are making a strong canvass nevertheless.

MR. PAVEY WANTS IT.

Declares His Willingness to Accept a Senatorial Nomination.

Assemblyman Frank D. Pavey declared his intentions with reference to a Senatorial nomination yesterday. He wants it. He lives in the Nineteenth Senate District, according to the new apportionment, and ever since the Legislature adjourned he has been put down by his friends as possible timber. He has made nothing like a public declaration until yesterday.

The Nineteenth is one of the districts in which the Republicans claim they have a chance of electing their candidate for the Senate. It includes the brownstone district, where there are more Republicans who will neglect to vote on a rainy day than in any other district in the city.

Mr. Pavey went to Manhattan Beach yesterday, and as he sat by the sea he was asked if he intended to be a candidate.

"I am in the field for the nomination," he replied.

Mr. Pavey is likely to have a little struggle before he gets this nomination. There are chances enough that Election Day will not be rainy to inspire ambition in several hearts. One aspirant is said to be M. J. McCann, a member of the Republican County Committee, and one of the men who is fighting Job E. Hedges in the Blaine Club in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Another Senatorial aspirant is William N. Hoag. He lives in the Nineteenth Senatorial District, too. He has been an Assemblyman. Last Fall he managed the Congressional campaign of Candidate Chesebrough. Mr. Chesebrough was the opponent of George B. McClellan, who was one of the successful Democrats.

Still another rival of Mr. Pavey for Senatorial honors is Assemblyman Howard Payson Wilds. He represents the old Twenty-first District, in which a large proportion of the Union League Republicans vote on fair election days. It is said there may be one or two other candidates.

On the day that Mr. Pavey declared his intentions, and on the very piazza where ex-Senator Platt was sitting, Mr. Pavey also declared his sentiments on the question of a "straight" or a union ticket in this city, taking a position directly opposite to the one popularly attributed to the Tioga man. Mr. Pavey was one of the "sandy" anti-Platt men at one stage of the recent legislative session. He now favors a fusion ticket. This is the idea of the reform Republicans, and they are particularly numerous in the district where Mr. Pavey wants to be the candidate. He agrees with Mayor Strong and Commissioner Brookfield.

"I am in favor of a union tickt for local offices," said Mr. Pavey. "I do not believe a straight Republican ticket can win in this city this year. All the organizations which were united last year ought to come together. There are local offices enough so that all the organizations could be given representation on the ticket."

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn was one of the seaside politicians yesterday. He had a long talk with ex-Senator Platt. Gen. Woodford said he thought the Republicans would win in Brooklyn this year, as they did last year.

A SOUTHERN TIER VICTORY.

The Candidate for Justice Will Probably Come from Binghamton.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—It would seem now that the second tier had knocked out the Democratic section of the State in the matter of the nomination of a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals by the Democratic State Convention. It is said on good authority that Celora E. Martin of Binghamton, Supreme Court Justice in the Sixth Judicial District, will be the nominee. The candidate of the northern counties is Pardon C. Williams of Watertown, a Justice in the Fifth District. Justice Williams's term expires in 1897, and Justice [illegible] in 1894.

While [illegible] Henry E. Abell of Brooklyn was here as the head of the Legislative committee investigating into the civil service. The Regents he made the announcement that he was to be nominated by

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Dullest Week of the Year on the Stock Exchange.

STANDARD STOCKS EXHIBIT STRENGTH

Sharp Decline in American Tobacco —Manhattan Also Notably Lower —Liquidation in Erie & Western—New England Scarce.

MONDAY—A. M.

It was the dullest week of the Summer in the stock market, and speculation was largely in the control of the speculative element. At first, traders sold stocks on the assumption that gold exports would be very heavy, but toward the close they took them back at advancing prices, when it became evident that the probable outgo of the metal on Saturday had been greatly overestimated.

The developments of the week were favorable. The Presidents of the trunk lines and of the roads in the Central Traffic Association met in this city and agreed upon a measure for the maintenance of rates. The Southern States Railway Association was formed, with the object of maintaining rates. Both of these incidents were regarded as highly promising to owners of railway securities. The good effect of the very satisfactory crop report was offset in a measure by the uneasiness displayed by traders over the gold exports, but all attempts to force general liquidation were unsuccessful. The Granger stocks closed at fractional gains over the previous week. The coal stocks were also firmly held in the belief that an adjustment of the difficulties of the trade is only a matter of a short time.

There were exceptional movements in American Tobacco and Manhattan. The former was freely sold by investors on threatened opposition of a serious character, on the boycott of its goods by wholesale grocers' associations, and on further legal complications in Illinois. It closed 10 points lower than on the previous Saturday, and stock was still pressing for sale at the close of business. Manhattan lost nearly 5 points on the unsatisfactory showing made in its quarterly report. Lake Erie and Western issues were lower on liquidation by holders dissatisfied with the policy of the present managers. New-England was marked up sharply on the short interest, and closed 5¾ points higher than at the end of the previous week.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Aug. 16, '95.
Adams Express	150	150	150
American Cotton Oil	26	25⅜	30¾
American Cotton Oil pf	75⅜	74¾	75
American Express	114	111	115
*American Sugar Refining	115⅞	113½	110⅜
*American Sugar Ref. pf	103½	103½	97½
American Tobacco	114	104	98
American Tobacco pf	113	110	108
At., T. & S. F. 2d in. pd.	15⅞	15	..
*At., T. & S.F. pf., when iss.	32⅞	32¼	..
At. & Pacific	18	15	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	67	64⅜	74⅜
Bay State Gas	2	2	..
*Brooklyn Elevated	21¾	21⅜	..
Canada Southern	56⅜	56	52
Canadian Pacific	53⅜	53⅛	68⅛
Central Pacific	18⅜	18⅛	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	21½	21	19
Chicago Gas	62⅞	59¼	76¼
Chicago & Eastern Ill.	53	53	..
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	103¼	102	..
Chicago & Northwestern	102⅝	101¼	107¼
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	91¼	89¾	77⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	49	48½	39⅞
C., M. & St. Paul	71⅝	70⅜	64¾
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	129	128⅜	120
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	80	78⅜	67⅜
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	7	7	8
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37⅜	37	25
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	3	7⅝
C., H. & D.	25⅜	24⅝	18¼
Consolidated Gas Co	183½	181	170⅞
Delaware & Hudson	131⅞	130¼	135
Del., Lac. & Western	163½	162	163¾
Den. & R. G. pf	48⅝	48⅛	35¼
Det. Gas	31	31	..
Dis. & C. F., all in pd.	22¾	20⅜	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	99	99	99¼
Erie Tel. & Tel.	58½	56⅜	..
Evansville & T. H.	41	41	49
General Electric	37⅜	36¼	43⅜
Great Northern pf.	126¼	126¼	103
Houston & Texas	3	2½	..
Illinois Central	99¾	99¼	93¼
Iowa Central	11	10⅝	10¼
Iowa Central pf	37¼	36⅜	35
Laclede Gas	26½	25	18
Lake Erie & W.	26	24¼	16½
Lake Erie & W. pf.	82⅞	78¼	68¾
Lake Shore	151¼	150¾	132½
L. I. Traction, 1st in pd.	15¾	14⅞	16⅜
Louisville & Nash.	61¾	60¼	55
Louis., N. A. & C.	9	8¾	8¾
Louis., N. A. & C. pf.	27⅛	26¼	26¼
Manhattan Con.	118¼	112¾	117½
Mex. National certs.	2	2	..
Michigan Central	101¼	101	97
Minn. & St. Louis	23⅜	21⅜	..
Minn. & St. L., 1st pf.	85	83	..
Minn. & St. L., 2d pf.	52¾	49½	..
Minnesota Iron	65	65	..
Missouri Pacific	39	37	30¾
Mo., Kansas & Texas	18¾	17¾	7
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	37⅝	36⅜	23¾
Morris & Essex	165	165	..
*National Lead Co.	35¾	34¼	44½
National Lead Co. pf.	94¼	93	88
National Linseed Oil	30	30	17
New-York Central	101¾	101⅜	115⅛
New-Jersey Cent.	106	103¾	110½
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	65½	58¼	18¼
N. Y. & N. H.	199½	199¼	..
N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	16¾	16¾	15½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	32	28½
N. Y., Lack. & West.	117¼	117¼	..
N. Y., L. E. & W.	15¾	15¾	15⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	21⅝	21¼	29⅜
N. Y., Sus. & West.	13	11½	15⅜
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	31	29¼	41⅜
Norfolk & Western	8¾	8⅜	6⅜
Norfolk & Western pf.	14⅜	13½	25¼
North American	6	5¾	4½
Northern Pacific	4⅞	4⅝	4½
Northern Pacific pf.	18	17⅝	17½
Ontario Mining	8½	8½	..
Ontario & Western	17⅝	17½	17⅜
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	10½	8⅞	4⅜
Pacific Mail	29¼	28	15½
Peoria & Eastern	7⅝	7	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	6⅝	6⅜	5½
Philadelphia & Reading	19	17⅜	20⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf.	31½	31½	26
P., C., C. & St. L.	19⅝	19	13¼
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	174	174	157
St. Louis Southwest'n pf.	17¼	16⅜	9¼
St. Paul & Omaha	42	41	37⅝
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	119½	119¼	115
Southern Pacific	25¾	25¼	21
Southern Railway	13⅞	13⅜	13½
Southern Railway pf.	41⅞	41	38¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36¾	34½	19½
Texas Pacific	12½	12⅛	10⅜
Third Avenue Railway	190	190	..
Tol., A. A. & N. Mich.	2⅛	1¾	6¼
*Tol. St. L. & Kan. City	7¼	7	..
Union Pacific	13⅝	13	14¾
Un. Pac., Denv. & Gulf	6⅜	5¾	6
United States Cordage	1⅞	1⅞	21⅜
*U. S. Cor., gtd, 1st in. pd.	11⅝	11½	..
*U. S. C'ge gtd, 1st in. pd.	11⅜	11¼	..
United State Express	42	42	53
United States Rubber	41	40¼	30½
United States Rubber pf.	94¼	94½	91
*United States Leather	10⅜	10¼	10¼
*U. S. Leather pf.	85½	83⅝	59½
Wabash	9⅛	9	7⅛
Wabash pf	21⅞	21	16⅜
West. Union Telegraph	94½	93⅜	80⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17¼	16⅜	12⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	53	52¼	43¼
Wisconsin Central	6	6	3¼

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was abundantly supplied. Call loans were made, as a rule, at 1 per cent. Time money was in light demand, and the offerings were chiefly for short periods. Rates were 1½ per cent. for 30 days, 2 per cent. for 60 days, 2½ per cent. for 90 days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand. Rates were 3½@3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission-house and prime four months' single names, 4@4½ per cent. for prime six months', and 5@6 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £940,198 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 57.85, became 58.51. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,275,000f in gold and 125,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and strong. The posted rates for sterling were $4.90 for 60-day bills and $4.91 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.89¾ for 60-day bills, $4.90½ for demand, $4.90¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15¾ for long and 5.14¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95 11-16 and 96, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par, selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66½@66¾ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 7-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,700,135, and the exports for the same period, $42,463,134. The net exports, therefore, have been $20,702,999. The net exports to date in 1894 were $71,381,303; in 1893, $32,371,014, and in 1892, $47,364,559.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $2,326,100. The banks now hold $41,266,875 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $299,100, an increase in specie of $208,700, an increase in legal tenders of $3,003,900, an increase in deposits of $3,546,000, and an increase in circulation of $81,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Aug. 17, '95.	Aug. 10, '95.	Aug. 18, '94.
Loans	$511,275,200	$510,976,100	$486,298,800
Specie	65,689,200	65,480,500	91,028,400
Legal tenders	119,883,500	116,879,600	123,000,500
Net deposits	577,223,300	573,677,200	584,889,000
Circulation.	13,254,800	13,173,000	9,761,400

The following shows the relations between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Aug. 17, '95.	Aug. 10, '95.	Aug. 18, '94.
Specie	65,689,200	$65,480,500	$91,028,400
Legal tenders	119,883,500	116,879,600	123,000,500
Total reserve	$185,572,700	$182,360,100	$214,028,900
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	144,305,825	143,419,325	146,222,250
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$41,266,875	$38,940,775	$67,806,650

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$41,266,877	1890	*$655,725
1894	67,806,650	1889	3,352,525
1893	*12,045,800	1888	21,736,250
1892	12,878,875	1887	4,265,075
1891	17,617,225	1886	6,738,875

*Deficit.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil pf. 1¼
Chicago Gas 2½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf. 1¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf. 1
Minneapolis & St. Louis. 1½
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf. 1½
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf. 3¼
New-Jersey Central. 1¼
New-York & New-England. 5¼
New-York, Susquehanna & Western. 1⅛
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf. 1⅝
Oregon S. L. & U. N. 1⅞
St. Paul & Omaha pf. 1
United States Leather pf. 1½

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining. 1⅜
American Sugar Refining pf. 2
American Tobacco. 9⅞
American Tobacco pf. 2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois. 1
Columbus & Hocking Coal. 1½
Consolidated Gas 2⅜
Laclede Gas 1⅜
Lake Erie & Western. 1⅞
Lake Erie & Western pf. 4
Long Island Traction, 1st in. pd. 1
Louis., N. A. & Chicago. 1
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf. 1½
Manhattan 4⅝
Pullman Palace Car. 1
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf. 1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago and East. Ill. gen. 5s. 1¼
Chicago, St. Louis & N. O. 5s. 1
Denver & Rio G. Imp. 5s. 1⅜
Rens. & St. L. gen. 6s. 1
Louisville & Nash. gen. 6s. 1⅜
Morris & Essex 1st. 1⅜
Norfolk & West. 1st M & D. 1
Oregon Short Line 6s. 2½
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r. 2½
Or., R. & Nav. con. 5s, t. r. 2
Or., R. & N. col. tr. 5s, t. r. 4½
Or., S. L. & U. N. con. t. r. 3⅝
Reading 1st pf. inc. 1¼
Reading gen. 1
Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st t. r. 1
Union Pac. ext. 5. f. 8s. 1¼

DECLINED.

Chesapeake & Ohio 1st R. & A. 1st con. 1
Cin., Dayton & I. 1st. 1
Kansas Pacific con. 1⅜
Laclede Gas 1st. 1
Northern Pac. con. 3
Northern Pac. con., t. r. 1⅜
Northern Pac. col. tr. notes. 1
Oregon Imp. con. 1
Oregon Imp. 1st. 2
Say. Vest. 1st. t. r. 1⅝
Southern Railway 5s. 1
United States Cordage 1st. 1

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 15, 1895	£39,036,252	.....
Aug. 16, 1894	38,804,327	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Aug. 15, 1895	81,963,126	£50,410,479
Aug. 16, 1894	75,733,837	50,726,326

BANK OF GERMANY.

Aug. 15, 1895	36,137,899	14,760,551
Aug. 16, 1894	34,827,300	11,609,100

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Aug. 15, 1895	20,463,000	13,300,000
Aug. 16, 1894	12,645,000	15,902,000

SPAIN.

Aug. 15, 1895	8,804,000	12,040,000
Aug. 16, 1894	7,943,000	9,176,000

NETHERLANDS.

Aug. 15, 1895	4,284,000	6,931,000
Aug. 16, 1894	4,328,000	6,895,000

BELGIUM.

Aug. 15, 1895	2,780,000	1,390,000
Aug. 16, 1894	2,902,667	1,451,333

Total last week	£192,668,277	£98,832,030
Corresponding week in 1894	177,384,131	95,759,759
Week ending Aug. 8	191,833,842	99,012,012
Corresponding week last year	176,567,893	96,884,310

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The most disturbing element in the bond market as well as in the general financial situation is the continual shipment of gold, which, though insignificant in amount, is making itself felt. An impression is growing in the minds of investors that there is a possibility of another issue of bonds, and, even though this possibility seems remote, some owners of Government bonds are inclined to part with them, hoping later to buy them in cheaper should the United States be forced to put out another loan. Some of the bonds of the London allotment, which have been resold on this side, were received here Saturday.

The excessive heat of the past week has driven investors generally from the city and caused them to delay purchases until their return to town. The result is that business for the last week has been very dull. Prices for gilt-edged bonds have, however, remained firm at about the highest figures reached. Of the speculative bonds, those of the Union Pacific have commanded the most attention, scoring advances of from one to five points.

Much attention has been given of late to guaranteed stocks as a form of investment. The great attraction in guaranteed stocks is the absolute security and the convenience to the owner, who receives his regular dividends without the trouble of collecting coupons. Aside from this, guaranteed stocks being generally exempt from taxation, are worth just that much more to the investor. Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co. have recently published a full list of the desirable issues of stocks of this description, which is interesting reading and valuable for reference. Everything indicates a large investment business in the Fall months.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$11,287,710
Corresponding week 1894	7,707,821
Since Jan. 1, 1895	331,018,365
Corresponding period 1894	277,764,450

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,111,882
Corresponding week 1894	8,240,367
Since Jan. 1, 1895	208,908,991
Corresponding period 1894	229,211,860

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$109,202
Corresponding week 1894	412,632
Since Jan. 1, 1895	22,869,545
Corresponding period 1894	12,889,534

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$4,357,217
Corresponding week 1894	933,953
Since Jan. 1, 1895	62,767,111
Corresponding period 1894	105,220,075

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Aug. 17	$498,354,420
Balances for week ending Aug. 17	38,075,434
Clearings for week ending Aug. 10	490,280,370
Balances for week ending Aug. 10	33,487,457
Clearings for week ending Aug. 3	542,704,244
Balances for week ending Aug. 3	38,582,714
Clearings for week ending July 27	505,166,329
Balances for week ending July 27	34,809,911
Clearings for week ending July 20	542,804,488
Balances for week ending July 20	37,901,078
Clearings for week ending July 13	582,905,955
Balances for week ending July 13	41,788,543

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—The local security market was dull and without feature during the week. The only changes of importance were a drop of 1 per cent. in the bid price for Hudson River Telephone stock, and an advance of 1½ per cent. for Celluloid stock. The recent advance in New-York Air Brake is attracting attention. It is said that the company has secured a new patent. The works at Watertown are now in full operation. The Albany City Railway reports as follows for the year ended June 30, 1895: Gross earnings, $492,968; in 1894, $424,352, and in 1893, $407,854. Net earnings in 1895 were $169,280; in 1894, $170,134, and in 1893, $166,394. The surplus for 1895 was $81,404, compared with $85,755 in 1894, after deducting interest, taxes, &c. The Troy City Railroad Company reports as follows for the year ended June 30: Gross earnings, $454,078; operating expenses, $229,565; other income, $1,912; fixed charges, $119,532; net income, $106,893; dividends, $105,000.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	95
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad stock	125	135
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	10½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	120	121
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	66¼	71
Commercial Insurance Company	100	..
†Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37½
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone	38	39
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio.	35	40
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank.	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1948	110	112½
National Commercial Bank	830	..
National Exchange Bank	115	117½
New-York Air Brake Co.	6½	8
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	180
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	60	60
South End Bank	52	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Union Elec. Railway of Saratoga	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	25
†Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	100	108
†Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922.	103½	104½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s.	113¾	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	113	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102¼
‡Westcott Express Company	20	25
‡Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co.	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Mutual National Bank. Coboes.	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
People's Bank of Troy-Saugerties	130	..
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	106	..
Troy Gas Co. stock	127	130
*Troy Gas Co. debs 6s	115	..
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
*Troy Railroad Company	85¼	86½
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood Co.	..	52

*And accrued interest. †Ex dividend. ‡Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 17.—The local stock market for the week has been a trifle more active. The bank stocks are in better demand, and while the prices show but little change there is a noticeable disposition to buy. Atlantic National Bank has sold at 31½, Mechanics' National at 53½, and a sale of Rhode Island National was made at 25. American Screw stock sold in small lot at prices ranging from 215 to 220. The Illuminating stocks continue in favor, and while there were some few selling orders for Providence Gas executed during the week, the demand for the stock has in no way subsided. Narragansett Electric Lighting, though no sales have been recorded, is still sought for.

The local money market is quiet, with commercial paper quoted at 4½ to 5 per cent, with exception at 4 per cent. Call loans between banks continue at 3 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, report official quotations as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	44	47
Atlantic	30½	32½
Blackstone Canal	25¾	27
City	59	..
Commercial	47	48½
Eagle	56½	..
Fifth	47	49
First	110	113½
Fourth	119	..
Globe	54¼	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	..	23½
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	135	..
Merchants'	63	64
Mechanics'	52½	55
National Exchange	100	..
National North America	43¾	..
National Commerce	47	48
Old	112	115½
Phenix	70	..
Rhode Island	24	25½
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	..	128
Third	75	..
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	58	..
Weybosset	45	..
Pacific	67	..
Slater	155	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	105
Mercantile	30	40
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	262½	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	199	206
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	143	..
Providence & Springfield	86	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	215	220
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	80	100
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	115	120
Nicholson File	58	..
Natl. & Prov. Wors. pf.	99	102
Nat. & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	105
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	39½	..
R. I. Perkins H-S	95½	98½
R. I. Perkins pf.	105	107

INSURANCE.

Equitable	48½	50
Merchants'	49	..
Providence Washington	47	48½

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	84¾	85¼
Providence Gas	84¾	85¼
Pawtucket Gas	80½	82½
Providence Telephone	92½	95½
R. I. Electric Protect	..	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	..	70
Providence & Stonington S. S.	140	..
Rhode Island Safe Deposit	70	..

PITTSBURG PRICES.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—This has been another very dull week in the local stock market. The Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction Company held its annual meeting, and showed surplus earnings of $22,000, against a deficit of $8,000 for the proceding year. The improvement in the financial condition of the company had already been discounted in the market, and the stock remained unchanged at $18 per share. The other traction stocks continue dull, but steady. The only notable change during the week was an advance to 99 bid for Standard Underground Cable Company, a Westinghouse concern. This represents a rise of about $7 per share during the last two weeks, and is based on reports of an increase in the dividend rate from 6 to 8 per cent. The Natural Gas stocks have been very dull. One of the companies, the People's, this week announced that on and after Sept. 2 an advance of 10 per cent. would be charged consumers, making the price 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, with 10 per cent. discount for prompt settlement of bills. Philadelphia gas was stronger during the early part of the week, but trading dropped away to nothing. The granting of a charter for a railroad two miles long, which will connect Brunt's Island (the site bought by the Philadelphia Company for a fuel gas plant) with the coal roads on both sides of the river, is thought to be a straw indicating that the Gas Company early contemplates the utilization of its proposed plant. The Central District Printing and Telegraph Company (the Pittsburg Telephone Company) has voted to increase its capital $500,000, making the total $2,000,000. The proceeds of the new stock will be used to complete its underground system of wiring, which is already very extensive. Bond market quiet. Money unchanged at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	17⅝	..
Wheeling Gas	..	18½
Central Traction	24¾	..
Citizens' Traction	56	..
Pleasant Valley	21¼	..
Pittsburg & Birmingham	17⅝	..
Duquesne Traction Company	34½	..
Pittsburg, Alle. & Manchester	38¾	..
Westinghouse Electric 2d pf.	36⅝	36⅝

ALBANY ICE MEN HUNTING FOR BOATS

Trying to Meet Promptly Increased Demand from This City.

From The Albany Argus, Aug. 17.

The demand for ice from New-York City has never been greater than at the present time, and all of the big ice dealers in this vicinity are scurrying about to secure barges, canalboats, or any other kind of a boat suitable to convey ice to the metropolis.

This has been a rather warm Summer, notwithstanding the low temperature which prevailed on several days during July. The temperature for August has been very high and the demand for ice has been therefore increased.

New-York City and Brooklyn depend largely for their supply of ice on the Upper Hudson, and the large ice companies which have houses all along the Hudson River, almost as far north as Troy, have been experiencing a demand during the present month which has not been equalled in many years.

Yesterday Mr. John Waugh, who is in charge of the Knickerbocker Ice Company's business in this vicinity, said that the company needed all the barges and canalboats that it possibly could get to transport ice to New-York City and Brooklyn.

Fifty-nine ice barges loaded to their utmost capacity with ice have been sent south during the past five days, and yesterday Mr. Waugh was going along the docks chartering every boat, including canalboats used for carrying bricks and other freight, that he could get. He said that it was almost impossible for him to get boats enough.

The other dealers are just as bad off for boats. If they do not get their ice to New-York soon the demand will fall off and the price, which is now quite high, will fall, causing the dealers to lose money which they would be in pocket had they boats enough at the present time.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On La Gascogne, from Havre.

A.—Mr. Algaver, Dr. Domingo Alvarez, Mr. Archer, Malconn C. Anderson, Mrs. Malcohn Anderson, Antino Amerling, Francesco Amerling.—B.—Mrs. Blain, Mr. Blum, Miss M. Brinkmann, Miss V. M. Burns, Mr. Bloch, Mrs. Bloch, R. Boretti, Miss J. Bagnall, Mr. Bellew, Ernest Buff, Mr. Bocqueraz, Mr. Biscaye.—C.—F. S. Curtis, Dr. E. W. Cushing, Miss L. Colas, C. Collier, Mr. Collier, Abraham Cann, Mr. Cuel, Mrs. J. C. Charlesville.—D.—Mr. Delaute, Mrs. W. L. Davis, Miss J. R. Davis, H. Dewey, Miss F. Droel, Max Dryander, Maris Delpino, Mr. Demauist.—F.—Mr. Farfan,, Mr. Hernandez de Figueroa, Leon de Figueroa, S. Fox, Mrs. Fancher, Mr. Forstall, Father Leonardi, Father Symphorien, Father Paulin, Father Antoni, Father Raymond, Mr. Fischer, Mrs. Fischer.—J.—S. A. Gardiner, Mr. Gilbhart, Mr. Gatlon, Mr. Gargan, Mrs. Gargan, Pierre Giron, José de la Luz Guerrero.—H.—Mrs. Higgins, E. Hervé, Mrs. Hervé, Mrs. Heston, Mr. Héraux, Mrs. Héraux, John Henney, A. Heston, Fernand Henry, E. Huguenet.—K.—Mr. Jarratt, Gilbert E. Jones.—L.—J. Lemaître, Mr. Lemasson, Thimocles Lafontant, L. R. Lafontant, Miss J. Leich, G. W. Little, Jules Landier, J. Livermore.—M.—S. Manby, F. May, Mrs. May, Ismael Morales, Mr. Martines, Mrs. Martinés, Mrs. Moorhouse, the Misses Moorhouse, Mrs. B. Mitnger, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. H. P. Morse, Mr. Marchal, Mrs. Masse, Miss E. Métivier, Mr. Mettling, Mr. Mettling, Mr. Michonkys, Mr. Michonkys.—O.—G. I. Odell, Mrs. J. J. D. Odell.—P.—Mrs. L. Peck, Joseph Parfait, C. J. Phillips, C. Pratt, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. Panter, Mrs. Potter, Mr. Paz, E. C. Palmieri, Mrs. Palmieri, Mrs. Paltasara de César.—Q.—Mr. Suarez.—R.—The Rev. P. K. McDewitt, the Rev. John M. Cort, the Rev. Mr. Durier, the Rev. Mr. Brahic, the Rev. Mr. Thioler, the Rev. H. Nagengast, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Rothe, Mr. Rathone.—S.—Mrs. Skinner, Mr. Silvy, Mrs. Silvy, Mrs. A. Sutter, A. Schiessinger, Mr. Schlesinger, Mrs. Sale, Mr. Seatter.—T.—Miss P. Teitelbaum, P. Tressé.—U.—Eduoard Ulimo.—V.—Juan Vasquez, Miguel Valenzuela.—W.—J. Wariner, Mr. Woods, Miss M. A. Wilson, F. D. Webb, Miss Martha Walther.—Z.—A. Zoraya, L. Zoraya.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...5:14	Sun sets...6:53	Moon sets...

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:03	6:28	12:14	12:14
Jovernors Island	6:26	6:49	12:31	12:42
Hell Gate	8:19	8:42	1:59	2:10

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 19.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
California	Gibraltar	July 31
Circassia	Glasgow	Aug. 8

WENT TO SEEK A DIVORCE

Mystery of the Absence of Ex-Mayor Magowan of Trenton Explained.

ATTEMPT IN HIS OWN STATE FAILED

He Then Established a Residence in El Reno, Oklahoma Territory—In This City Yesterday He Confirmed the Statement.

The absence from his home of Frank A. Magowan, ex-Mayor of Trenton, N. J., one of New-Jersey's most prominent business men, who has been talked of as the probable Republican candidate next Fall for Governor of the State, has been explained. Mr. Magowan went to El Reno, Oklahoma Territory, where he began a suit for divorce.

There has been a great deal of speculation as to Mr. Magowan's whereabouts. He did not take the public into his confidence when he departed for El Reno, and gossips improved the opportunity, once the story that he had disappeared was put in circulation.

Not until yesterday did it become known what had caused his disappearance. A dispatch from El Reno stated that ex-Mayor Magowan of Trenton registered there on Aug. 1, and that he had begun proceedings against his wife for divorce.

The statement that Mr. Magowan had begun divorce proceedings was verified yesterday by Mr. Magowan himself. A reporter met him as he was hurriedly leaving the Astor House with some business friends. He admitted that his journey to Oklahoma was for the purpose of getting a divorce, and that that was the cause of his absence from Trenton.

The Magowans are well-known members of society at Trenton. Mr. Magowan, it was learned, sought a divorce in New-Jersey a few months ago, and, when he found that he could not be successful there, was advised to go to El Reno, and establish a residence there. Mrs. Magowan is at Spring Lake, N. J.

Mr. Magowan started numerous business enterprises, and is a self-made man. He is President of the New-York and Philadelphia Traction Company, the Trenton Rubber Company, the Eastern Rubber Company, and several other large manufacturing concerns. He is rated as a millionaire. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1888, and was re-elected in 1890. He was the first Republican Mayor Trenton had had for thirty years.

Mr. Magowan positively refused to say anything yesterday, except to verify the statement that he had been to Oklahoma and had begun divorce proceedings. He also refused to talk about his business affairs.

The Magowan residence, in Clinton Avenue, Trenton, is said to be one of the finest residences in the country.

Mr. Magowan's friends predict that, notwithstanding his domestic troubles, he will secure the nomination for Governor of the State of New-Jersey at the convention Sept. 24.

The Bessonette Cotton Bale.

From The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Times.

A man by the name of Bessonette of Temple, Texas, has inventetd a process of compressing cotton which, it is estimated, will save to the South $32,000,000 annually. Imagine, if you please, a cotton bale so dense and so well covered that a fire may be built upon it without causing calculable damage; also imagine a bale so packed as to occupy much less room than an ordinary compressed bale, yet not need any ties to keep it in shape. Imagine further a bale which contains no moisture, no air, and nothing but cotton, and so compact as to be like a block of harwood into which nails can be driven the same as if it were wood.

The cotton, according to the Bessonette process, is spinned into bats, wound on iron spindles, pressed down upon the spindle by a revolving cylinder with any required pressure, and then wrapped with cotton duck, something after the style of the wrapping of a cigar. Cotton duck cups are placed over the ends of the cylinder of cotton, after the spindle is withdrawn, and strands of wire passed around the ends of the cylinder hold the caps in place. No iron bands are used, as the way the cotton batting is wound on the spindle retains the full force of the compressage. The duck is to protect the outside of the cylinder of cotton from dirt.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on EAST BROADWAY, SCAMMEL, HENRY, and GOUVERNEUR STREET, in the Seventh Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Beach, and Union Avenues, in the Twenty-third Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Henry Street with the westerly side of Scammel Street; running thence westerly along said northerly side of Henry Street 131 feet 8 inches to the easterly side of Gouverneur Street; thence northerly along said easterly side of Gouverneur Street 162 feet 5 inches to the southerly side of East Broadway; thence easterly along said southerly side of East Broadway 133 feet to the westerly side of Scammel Street; thence southerly along said westerly side of Scammel Street 159 feet 8½ inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, July 29th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH STREET, BEACH, and UNION AVENUES, in the Twenty-third Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Beach, and Union Avenues, in the Twenty-third Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Union Avenue; running thence westerly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street 200 feet to the easterly side of Beach Avenue; thence northerly along the said easterly side of Beach Avenue 175 feet; thence easterly and parallel to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street 200 feet to the westerly side of Union Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Union Avenue 175 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, July 29th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

Public Notices.

NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL SITE—NOTICE of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the 28th day of September, 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Town of Cortland, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated, and shown on a certain map signed and certified as required by said act, entitled, "Map No. 5, Department of Public Works, City of New-York, Property Map of Additional Lands required for the Construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Town of Cortland, Westchester County, New-York," which said map was filed in Westchester County Register's office August 13th, 1895.

All that certain tract of real estate situate in the Town of Cortland, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of the highway or road leading from Croton Valley to Croton Landing, which point is where the centre line of the highway or road intended to be described crosses the northerly line of said Croton Landing Road; thence describing the centre line of said highway, which is a strip of land 66 feet wide, 33 feet on either side of said centre line to station 16x73.4, (said strip of land to be used as a public road or highway) as follows: North 41 degrees 44 minutes east 16 feet, thence curving to the left on said centre line with a radius of 508.7 feet and an angle of 6 degrees 45 minutes a distance of 59.93 feet on said curve; thence north 34 degrees 59 minutes east, 98.2 feet; thence curving to the right, with a radius of 405.3 feet and an angle of 8 degrees 28 minutes a distance of 60.33 feet on said curve; thence north 43 degrees 27 minutes east 150.7 feet; thence curving to the left, with a radius of 368.2 feet and an angle of 9 degrees 19 minutes a distance of 59.87 feet on said curve; thence north 34 degrees 08 minutes east 261.8 feet; thence curving to the right, with a radius of 281.5 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 10 minutes, a distance of 59.78 feet; thence north 46 degrees 18 minutes east 858.5 feet to a point at station 16x73.4, along the foregoing described centre line the width of the highway is uniformly 66 feet, 33 feet on either side of said centre line; thence curving to the right, with a radius of 86.08 feet and an angle of 38 degrees 30 minutes a distance of 58.28 feet on said curve; thence north 79 degrees 48 minutes east 122 feet; thence curving to the left, with a radius of 129.6 feet and an angle of 26 degrees 04 minutes 58.96 feet on said curve; the width of the highway taken along the last mentioned three courses shall be 33 feet uniformly on the left or northerly side of said centre line and 11 feet on the right or southerly side of said centre line, extending from station 16x73.4 to station 19x12.7. On the following courses of said centre line the width of right of way shall be 33 feet uniformly on either side of said centre line; north 53 degrees 44 minutes, east 320.2 feet; thence curving to the left, with a radius of 231.4 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 20 minutes a distance of 49.81 feet on said curve; thence north 41 degrees 24 minutes, east 37.3 feet; thence curving to the left a radius of 361 feet and an angle of 9 degrees 30 minutes a distance of 59.86 feet on said curve; thence north 31 degrees 54 minutes, east 92.3 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 114.8 feet and an angle of 29 degrees 18 minutes a distance of 58.71 feet; thence north 61 degrees 12 minutes, east 14.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 171.9 feet and an angle of 19 degrees 48 minutes a distance of 59.41 feet; thence north 41 degrees 24 minutes, east 38 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 73.2 feet and an angle of 37 degrees 43 minutes a distance of 48.18 feet on said curve; thence north 3 degrees 41 minutes, east 70.4 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 78 feet and an angle of 42 degrees 03 minutes a distance of 57.25 feet on said curve; thence north 45 degrees 44 minutes, east 160.1 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 288.4 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 05 minutes a distance of 59.77 feet; thence north 57 degrees 49 minutes, east 238.8 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 219.7 feet and an angle of 15 degrees 33 minutes a distance of 59.62 feet on said curve; thence north 42 degrees 16 minutes, east 9.2 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 90.7 feet and an angle of 57 degrees 43 minutes a distance of 91.37 feet; thence south 80 degrees 01 minute, east 26.9 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 149.4 feet and an angle of 37 degrees 01 minute a distance of 96.52 feet; thence north 62 degrees 58 minutes, east 190.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 821.4 feet and an angle of 4 degrees 11 minutes 20 seconds a distance of 60 feet on said curve; thence north 58 degrees 46 minutes 40 seconds, east 155.8 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 133.1 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 24 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 59.01 feet on said curve; thence north 33 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds east 180.8 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 134.4 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 10 minutes a distance of 59.04 feet on said curve; thence north 58 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east 77 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 435.4 feet and an angle of 7 degrees 52 minutes 40 seconds a distance of 59.86 feet on said curve; thence north 50 degrees 39 minutes 50 seconds east a distance of 153.5 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 186.8 feet and an angle of 18 degrees 15 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 59.51 feet; thence north 68 degrees 55 minutes east 29 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 210.7 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 43 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 60.09 feet; thence reversing and curving to the right with a radius of 190.1 feet and an angle of 17 degrees 55 minutes 20 seconds a distance of 59.46 feet; thence north 74 degrees 7 minutes 10 seconds east 37.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 182.7 feet and an angle of 18 degrees 38 minutes 50 seconds 59.46 feet; thence north 55 degrees 28 minutes 20 seconds east 112 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 391.4 feet and an angle of 8 degrees 46 minutes 20 seconds a distance of 59.92 feet on said curve; thence north 46 degrees 42 minutes east 92.7 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 525.6 feet and an angle of 6 degrees 32 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 59.95 feet on said curve; thence north 40 degrees 09 minutes 50 seconds east 72.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 294.9 feet and an angle of 11 degrees 24 minutes a distance of 59.79 feet; thence north 28 degrees 32 minutes 50 seconds east 114.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 219.7 feet and an angle of 15 degrees 32 minutes 40 seconds a distance of 59.62 feet; thence north 13 degrees 00 minutes 10 seconds east 346.2 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 54.5 feet and an angle of 85 degrees 01 minute 50 seconds a distance of 80.80 feet; thence south 81 degrees 58 minutes east 107.5 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 63.9 feet and an angle of 76 degrees 05 minutes 40 seconds a distance of 84.81 feet to station 16x18.5; the right of way aforesaid on the last described courses shall be 66 feet, 33 feet on either side of said centre line measured at right angles thereto; thence on the following courses and distances the width of right of way for said highway shall be 33 feet on the left or northwesterly side of said centre line and shall be of the extent of land lying to the southeast of said centre line and the boundary of the property taken by the City of New-York known as Parcels No. 4¾, No. 6, and No. 6¾, limited on the southwest by a line which is at right angles to said centre line at station 61x18.5; said portion of said centre line last above mentioned is described as follows: North 21 degrees 00 minutes 30 seconds east 229.3 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 43 feet and an angle of 116 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds a distance of 87.80 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 68.1 feet and an angle of 112 degrees 24 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 134.26 feet on said curve; thence north 17 degrees 21 minutes east 102.9 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 130.3 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 56 minutes a distance of 59 feet across the boundary of Parcel No. 6 of the former taking by the City of New-York; thence north 43 degrees 30 minutes east 196 feet across said Parcel No. 6 and Parcel No. 6¾ into the present new highway or road; containing a total of 10.73 acres of land.

Also all that certain other tract or parcel of real estate in said town, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northeasterly line of the highway or road leading from Croton Valley to Colabaugh Pond, which point is where the centre line of the road herein intended to be described crosses the northeasterly line of said Colabaugh Pond Road; thence describing the centre line of a strip of land 66 feet in width, 33 feet on either side of said centre line measured at right angles therefrom, south 51 degrees 39 minutes east 99 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 120.17 feet and an angle of 28 degrees 02 minutes 58.79 feet on said curve; thence south 79 degrees 41 minutes east 755.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 137.69 feet and an angle of 24 degrees 35 minutes, 59.07 feet on said curve; thence north 75 degrees 44 minutes east 455.5 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 222.62 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 19 minutes 98.38 feet on said curve; thence north 50 degrees 25 minutes east 551.3 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 133.6 feet and an angle of 41 degrees 04 minutes a distance of 95.69 feet on said curve; thence south 86 degrees 31 minutes east 248.1 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 281.65 feet and an angle of 20 degrees 08 minutes 98.95 feet on said curve; thence south 71 degrees 21 minutes east 421.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 431.73 feet and an angle of 7 degrees 57 minutes a distance of 59.91 feet on said curve; thence north 63 degrees 24 minutes east 664.3 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 165.67 feet and an angle of 84 degrees 20 minutes a distance of 248.81 feet on said curve; thence south 32 degrees 16 minutes east 388.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 149.61 feet and an angle of 67 degrees 31 minutes 176.31 feet on said curve; thence compounding on a curve to the left with a radius of 33 feet and an angle of 90 degrees a distance of 51.83 feet; thence north 9 degrees 47 minutes west 137 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 82.9 feet and an angle of 40 degrees 09 minutes a distance of 58.08 feet on said curve; thence north 30 degrees 22 minutes east 92.1 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 395.65 feet and an angle of 8 degrees 41 minutes a distance of 59.95 feet on said curve; thence north 21 degrees 41 minutes east 332 feet to the westerly side of the highway or road leading from Croton Valley to Peekskill.

The proposed highway or road to be known as Line No. 4 which is of a uniform width of 66 feet, 33 feet on either side of the centre line above described and extends across the land of Sophia Webb, between the said Colabaugh Pond Road and the Peekskill Road, and designated as Parcel No. 5½; containing 7.84 acres more or less.

All the real estate shown on said map and hereinbefore described is to be acquired in fee and reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the premises.—Dated New-York, August 15th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central Railroad; Also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via. D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, **EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.**—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:38 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M. 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, **JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.**—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, **STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.**—Leave N.Y.City,G.C.S.,8:33A.M.,6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM,6:25AM,and,via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C.,G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar.6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, **T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.**—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S,8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y.,G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, **BALDWIN & FRENCH.**—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10PM, 7 & 11:30 A.M.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, **RAY BROOK, N. Y.** Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, **PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.**—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, **D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.**—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P. M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Inn Wawbeek, 11 miles, 3 hours.

WAWBEEK, **UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.**—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, **CHILDWOLD PARK, N.Y.—W.M.F. INGOLD.**—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, **BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.**—From New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, **CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.**—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN, 7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

LONG ISLAND.

MANHANSET

HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall, electric lights, elevator suites with bath; healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; pure water; dry atmosphere; yachting, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers MONTAUK and SHELTER ISLAND. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Most beautiful location on south side of Long Island, overlooking Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island Inlet and the famous fishing grounds; select family hotel; receives 450 guests. Music by the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN CONCERT ORCHESTRA. Send for descriptive pamphlet; terms reasonable. F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

LONG BEACH HOTEL.

Perfect in appointments and service.
Finest surf bathing on the Atlantic coast.
Accommodations for 1,000 guests.
To be filled this week at specially low rates for remainder of season.
Correspondence solicited.
THOMAS H. BRUSH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.

Mail orders have prompt attention. Send number of tour desired, with check for amount, and tickets will be promptly returned, thus avoiding delay in our crowded offices.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

Hotels.

Hotel Marie Antoinette,
GRAND BOULEVARD & 66th ST.
American and European Plans.
Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.
A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

THE LANCHAM,
52d ST. AND 5th AV.
The ideal family hotel of the city; quiet, comfortable and exclusive; spacious, sunny, and elegantly furnished suites of rooms by the month, season, or year at reasonable rates. Open for season Sept. 15. Cuisine and service of the highest order.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Aug. 16, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 31, 1895, and then opened, for supplying about 20,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

NEW-JERSEY.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Beautiful mountain resort, possessing every attraction; 60 miles from N. Y. City. Circulars, &c., at Room 9, Metropolitan Building, N. Y.
W. E. COLEMAN.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PAXINOSA INN
EASTON, PENN.
Direct trolley connection. Special rates for Sunday, including fares, at Railroad ticket offices. For terms address
JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
York Cliffs, Maine.
SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION.
ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs
A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.
HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY,
On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment in America. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountain is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia. Apply at C. & O. office, 379 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PENN. An ideal steam-heated Autumn home: elevation, 1,700 feet; open through September and October. I. D. IVISON, Manager.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By refined young lady; would take companion's place to lady or child going to Europe in exchange for fare; highest reference. Companion, 644 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; personal reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 70 West 50th St.

COOK.—First-class; can furnish first-class English and city references from prominent families; equal to a chef. Address F. C., 105 West 17th St.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; competent to take full charge; city or country; best city references. 408 West 29th St., rear. Carroll.

COOK.—By a good private family cook; makes all soups, pastry, &c.; best city references; city or country. M. Crane, 227 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; also good laundress; in American family. Hansen, 402 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; also good laundress; in American family. Hansen, 402 3d Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK.—First-class; Swedish; for the country; can make good butter; good reference. 250 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a small private family; good reference from last place. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French chef, with best references; in a private family. J. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman; no objection to plain washing; willing to go to country; reference. 614 2d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman brought up in England; good cook and laundress; will do any other work; best city references. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning, or take washing home. 159 West 33d St., one flight, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go by the day to do any kind of work; references. 157 West 33d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Parisian dressmaker, to go out by the day or take work home; competent and reliable; highest city references; street costumes, fancy wrappers, and negligée made up nicely; style, art, elegance, comfort; summer prices. 13 West 60th St., third bell, east side.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; French; by day, week, or month; private family; experience; elegant style; perfect fitter; city references; terms moderate. Mme. Meine, 262 West 87th.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker wishes one or two customers; by the day or at home; children's dresses and cloaks a specialty. A., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced English finishing governess; four years in America; in a French family; three years in France; good music, drawing; highly recommended. G. E. F., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined and intelligent North German, as governess, for the first of September; best references. Address Governess, Post Office, North Long Branch, N. J.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent; economical; accustomed to entire management of house and servants; highest references. Address Box 83, Mianus, Conn.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person; first-class lady's maid; competent and reliable in all her duties; present employer's reference. Philomine, 118 West 81st St.

LADIES' MAID.—First-class dressmaker as ladies' maid; no objection to country. 180 West 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; no objection to country; just disengaged. 333 East 40th St., care Mrs. Quinn.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; takes full charge; willing to live in the country or travel; excellent references. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent girl as nurse, infant's or young children; no objection to country in Winter; excellent reference. M., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A competent girl as nurse; thoroughly understands care of children; will travel or go anywhere; personal references. L. H., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, neat French woman of forty-five, as nurse to young children; city or country. 149 East 27th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse and seamstress. Schields, 201 2d Av., two flights up.

Waitresses

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; city or country; city reference. M. O., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a respectable Protestant girl, willing and obliging, to take care or one or two children; country preferred; city references. 729 3d Av., first floor.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—First-class; can furnish good English and city references from prominent families; last employer can be seen. Address W. H., 129 East 24th St.

BUTLER.—COOK.—By a man and wife; will do entire housework in a small family; have held similar positions; highest city reference. A. M., 753 6th Av.

BUTLER.—First-class; nine years' experience; three years with last employer; best city and country references. Henry G., care Crosby, 160 East 54th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—City or country; reference; understands his duties; Protestant. G., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; French; understands all his duties; best city references. Joseph, 118 West 31st St., basement.

BUTLER.—First-class; French; honest, sober, and obliging; city or country; best city references. 104 West 33d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a thoroughly trained Englishman; unquestionable city references. D., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Just disengaged; good reference. Butler, 650 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an educated German cavalryman; age, 29; married; one child; can be recommended as thoroughly honest, sober, and industrious; a first-class driver, a good groom, and can keep harness and carriages in perfect order. William Link, care of Mr. Julius Brandes, 31st St, and 1st Av.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE.
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

MISS DANA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls.
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
RE-OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
RE-OPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Association Business Institute,
4th AV. AND 23d ST., NEW-YORK.
A day school for young men; opens Sept. 11, '95; bookkeeping, business, arithmetic, penmanship, business correspond

A CITY OF OPEN SALOONS

Throughout Brooklyn the Excise Law Was Violated Yesterday.

THE POLICE IGNORED IT AS USUAL

Sentinels to Guard Side Doors Were Rarely Employed — Money the Only Passport Required of Strangers.

"I am in favor of closing saloons Sundays," said Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn to a reporter for The New-York Times two weeks ago. "I have ordered the Police Commissioner to close them on Sunday, and he has reported that they have been closed."

Mayor Schieren should have taken a walk about Brooklyn with a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. He would have seen for himself how rigorously his orders are enforced, and how faithful to his duty is the reform Police Commissioner, Leonard B. Welles. He would also have been enlightened as to the vigilance of the Police Department in detecting excise violations.

But as Mayor Schieren afterward stated to a reporter for The New-York Times that he had matters more important than the enforcement of the excise law to attend to, it is palpable that the disgraceful spectacle presented by almost every saloon in Brooklyn being open yesterday in defiance of the law would not have interested him much. The Mayor has grown callous to such little, unimportant things, doubtless.

The policy of indifference to excise violation which has characterized the present Republican administration in Brooklyn was continued yesterday.

The saloon keepers, knowing by experience that they were perfectly safe in keeping open, did so; and the police, knowing that interference on their part would not be appreciated by their superiors, turned their backs to the saloons and closed their eyes.

It was "wet" from Erie Basin to Newtown Creek and from Fulton Ferry to Coney Island. No saloon keeper closed except of his own free will. There was no compulsion about it. In every section of the city the side doors swung open to the lightest touch. Not even sentinels were posted to "stand off" strangers, except in very few cases. A nickel was the open sesame to every saloon and no questions were asked so long as the coin was genuine.

The New-York Times for two Sundays has published lists of saloons whose proprietors openly violated the excise law. Yet the police took no pains yesterday to restrain them from repeating their offenses.

To all intents and purposes there is no excise law in Brooklyn. Over there it is a dead letter, and apparently despised by everybody, from Mayor Schieren and Police Commissioner Welles to the veriest street arab. The saloon keepers have no respect for it and the police have no wish to enforce it.

Not a single arrest had been made up to 10 o'clock last night by the police for the violation of the excise law.

Between Saturday midnight and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, however, sixty persons were arrested in Brooklyn for intoxication. Between 5 o'clock yesterday morning and midnight last night many arrests were made, but it was impossible to get the number at Police Headquarters.

In some localities of Brooklyn, it is said, the side door policy is becoming popular in other lines of business. Small dry goods stores and shoe shops, which are supposed to be closed tight upon the Sabbath, carry on a trade that way.

This was particularly noticeable yesterday in upper Broadway and in Columbia Street, where shop keepers remained on the outside and conducted prospective purchasers through the side doors into the store, with the warning "Keep quiet. The police would close us up if they knew that we were open for business."

It was said that the Law Enforcement Society has become disgusted over Mayor Schieren's determination not to enforce the law, and therefore did very little yesterday.

SALOONS WHICH DEFIED THE LAW.

Reporters Had No Difficulty in Entering Many Places.

There was need for no one to go without liquor in Ridgewood yesterday. All the saloons were open. Saloons on the Brooklyn side of the county line had blinds drawn and business was transacted by the side doors, but on the Queens County side of the line front doors of saloons were wide open and no pretense was made of compliance with the excise law.

Reporters for The New-York Times were able yesterday, without the slightest difficulty, to enter the saloon at the junction of Myrtle Avenue and Palmetto Street, Ridgewood, where two bartenders were kept busy supplying customers. Saloons at Myrtle and Knickerbocker Avenues, Myrtle Avenue and Harman Street, Myrtle and De Kalb Avenues, where there were two; Myrtle Avenue and Cleveland Place, Myrtle and Bushwick Avenues, and Myrtle Avenue and Broadway were also found open.

Walking down Broadway the reporters found an open saloon at the corner of Wall Street. Another saloon at Belvidere Street was open only to acquaintances of the proprietor. But at Broadway and Park Street there was a saloon which was open to the public.

Two saloons were found open at Broadway and Graham Avenue.

The reporters walked along Graham Avenue and found saloons open at the corner of Siegel Street, Johnson Avenue, Ten Eyck Street, 202 Graham Avenue, Maujer Street, Grand Street, Jackson Street, Noble Street, Calyer Street, Norman Street, and Driggs Avenue.

Saloons were also doing side-door business at Manhattan and Greenpoint Avenues, Greenpoint Avenue and Franklin Street, Franklin and Noble Streets, and Franklin and Milton Streets.

Along Kent Avenue in the vicinity of the Standard Oil Works and the sugar refineries, all the saloons were open, and the same statement is true of all the saloons along Kent Avenue to Broadway.

Minden's saloon, at Broadway and Kent Avenue, was open and streams of men were going in and coming out of the side door on Kent Avenue. The Peck Slip House, on the opposite side of Broadway, was also open, as it has been for many Sundays.

BEER SOLD AROUND CITY MALL.

One Barkeeper Calls Mayor Schieren the Trade's Best Friend.

The police of the Adams and Fulton Streets precincts evidently do not want to interfere with the saloon keepers in their violation of the excise law Sundays. If they did, it would be an easy matter. The law is openly violated, and the police know it.

In Fulton Street, from Sands Street to Jay Street, only two saloons were found to be closed yesterday. These were David Roche's saloon, opposite the City Hall, and Allen's in Fulton Street, next door to the new National City Bank.

In Washington Street, from Sands Street to Myrtle Avenue, all the saloons were open. In Sands Street, from Washington Street to Bridge Street, the same condition of affairs prevailed, and at the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Adams Street, within 200 feet of the Adams Street Precinct Station, three saloons were doing business.

Not the slightest secrecy was made of the fact that the saloons were open. The law was flagrantly violated.

These things were seen by every one except the guardians of the peace, and they did not see because they did not want to.

As usual, at Valentine Schmitt's saloon, Fulton and High Streets, a big business was done in the sale of liquor. It was not given away, either.

The windows on the High Street side of the saloon, facing the bridge, were open. Any one could see the fans going around, could hear the clinking of glasses, and at night could see the lights inside.

The Brooklyn policeman, however, could see neither the open windows nor the lights.

McLaughlin's, Ryan's, and Normann's places were open in Washington Street, as was also Jappen's, at the corner of Washington and Fulton Streets.

At Jappen's more care was taken than at the other places. A guard was on the door, and none but the initiated was allowed to enter.

"Are you not afraid of being arrested?" asked a reporter for The New-York Times of the bartender in one of the saloons.

"No, Sir, I am not afraid of being arrested," he replied. "As long as the police did not notify us to close we are all right. If they had notified us to close—well—we might have closed during the day, but in the evening we would have been open. Our customers want drinks on Sunday, and they will get them."

"The Brooklyn police know their business," said another bartender, "and they will not injure us. Mayor Schieren is the best friend the liquor dealers of the city ever had. Before we had to pay occasionally to keep open on Sundays, but now it's a regular 'cinch.' When I say pay, I mean we had to ante up election times for campaign purposes, but there is no more of that."

VIOLATIONS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.

Saloons Did a Brisk Business and the Police Did Nothing.

The excise law, as usual, was violated in what is known as the South Brooklyn district yesterday. In that portion of the city south of Atlantic Avenue and in the main thoroughfares, such as Court Street, Smith Street, Fifth Avenue, Bergen Street, Third Avenue, Columbia Street, and Hamilton Avenue the saloons were in the main open and doing a brisk business.

In Columbia Street and Hamilton Avenue the pitcher and the can were used to a large extent. Frequently policemen stood by when a child left the side door of a grogshop with a can or a pitcher filled with beer. But they made no arrests.

When a policeman was spoken to regarding the violation of the law, he said:

"What's the use of my making an arrest? If I should go into a saloon and arrest the proprietor or the bartender, I would be 'thrown down' by the Judge, and given a lecture. He would say to me first: 'Did you see the stuff sold?' and when I said no, he would say, 'Well, then, as you did not, I will have to discharge the prisoner.'

"What's the use, I say, of taking the trouble to make arrests under these circumstances? It's only a waste of time, and I get no thanks for it."

This is the view taken by the average Brooklyn policeman.

In some cases policemen stand in front of the bar and drink beer or whisky and make no arrest, because the liquor is given to them free, and under the ruling of Justice Tighe, a liquor dealer may give away beer if he feels so disposed.

One of the Police Captains in a South Brooklyn precinct, in speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, said:

"In my precinct every saloon is closed. I walked through certain streets, and not a saloon was open. The shades were all down, and the front doors locked, and there was no disturbance. From this I know that the saloons were closed."

Many intoxicated men were to be seen upon the streets in the Third, Fifteenth, Eleventh, and Eighth Precincts.

"Brooklynites do not get intoxicated Sundays," said one policeman, "but the New-Yorkers come over here and are locked up. They evidently get intoxicated in New-York."

"SALOONS OPEN? PREPOSTEROUS!"

So Says Inspector Murphy of Brooklyn —Didn't Want Proof.

"Liquor saloons open in Brooklyn on Sunday!" exclaimed Inspector Murphy of the Brooklyn police, at Police Headquarters yesterday, in repeating a portion of a question asked by a reporter for The New-York Times.

"Liquor saloons open in Brooklyn on Sunday! Preposterous! Why, I was out this morning on my bicycle, and covered twenty-nine miles. I did not see a saloon open."

"But where did you ride, then?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, down the road and in the suburbs," he remarked, with a smile. "No, Sir, I didn't see a single saloon open."

"Do you want to be convinced by ocular proof?" asked the reporter.

"I am going home to dinner now, and have no time, but I do not think there is any saloon open in Brooklyn to-day," he replied.

A SERMON TO COLORED PEOPLE

The Rev. Dr. Blyden Preaches on God's Providence Before a Congregation of His Own Race.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden of Monrovia, Liberia, who is said to be one of the most liberally educated negroes in the world, preached last night at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, 253 West Fifty-third Street. Dr. Blyden is at present the representative of the Liberian Government at the Court of St. James. The subject of his address was "God's Providence," and in it he dealt with the religious aspect of the African race. After some remarks referring to the sufferings of David, the Doctor proceeded to speak of the trials and sufferings of the people of his own race.

"Trials and sufferings," said he, "tend to obscure the brightness of past experience and dim the visions of the future. Three hundred years of bondage, of contempt, of persecution, with a previous history veiled in the mists of the past, with no knowledge of our remote ancestors whether they were slaves or Kings, are sufficient to beget despondency in any people and to make them look upon themselves as the victims of some mysterious malediction whose terms are irrevocable.

"It had this effect upon those whom we know to have been God-chosen people during their bondage in Egypt. Notwithstanding the promises made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, their forefathers, they looked upon themselves as below the lowest of the Egyptians, and they lost the vision of the future which was shown to their forefathers. But this was the way that God was preparing them for the great work which he had for them to do.

"The Jews and the Africans are the vicarious sufferers of the world, suffering for the good of others. The spirit of the world, which is the spirit of the present day, the spirit of self, sees nothing great in suffering; it despises the humble, the lowly, the poor and the weak."

The preacher then said that God, however, often chooses the foolish to confound the wise, and the weak to confound the strong, and was working His own ends in his treatment of the African race.

GEORGE HOWLETT DAVIS ARRESTED

He Took His Property by Force and Was Accused of Burglary.

George Howlett Davis of Bayonne, N. J., was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of burglary, preferred by Emile Klaber, Vice President and Treasurer of the Automaton Piano Company of this city.

Mr. Davis is charged with breaking open the factory door on the morning of Aug. 15 and carrying away special tools, dies, electric appliances, and patents. Mr. Davis said he had a right to take what he did, as it was his, and that he acted under advice of his counsel, Police Commissioner Parker.

Mr. Klaber made affidavit that he was informed by Adolph Witte that Mr. Davis went to the factory of the company with several persons and a truck, and that he saw a lot of machinery loaded on the truck and taken away under direction of Mr. Davis. Emile Klaber was in the Adirondacks at the time.

Commissioner Parker appeared for Mr. Davis in the Tombs Police Court, and said the charge of burglary would not hold; that the Automaton Piano Company had refused to give up what belonged to Mr. Davis, despite repeated demands, and that he acted properly when he took it.

Mr. Klaber said Mr. Davis formerly had desk room in the factory, that he also drew $20 a week salary, and was given all the patents and machinery to which he was entitled.

Mr. Davis was paroled in the custody of Commissioner Parker for examination this afternoon.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Count Gibacos of Havana is at the Normandie.

—Mrs. James Brown Potter is at the Park Avenue.

—Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman Walter Gresham of Texas is at the Gilsey.

—William P. Hazen, Chief of the United States Secret Service, is at the Astor.

—The Rev. Canon Davidson and the Rev. Alexander Christie of Bermuda and Gen. Russell Hastings are at the Westminster.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gloversville, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Howard Spencer of Amsterdam, while coasting on a steep hill near Johnstown, on a bicycle this afternoon, was thrown down a fifteen-foot embankment, dislocating both thighs, and receiving severe internal injuries. His recovery is doubtful.

Blissfield, Mich., Aug. 18.—Mrs. Emily Harkness and son Hubert, of Port Dalhousie, Ontario, who were visiting here, were thrown from their buggy in a runaway this afternoon, and Mrs. Harkness was instantly killed, her neck being broken.

Orange, N. J., Aug. 18.—Uriah Gulwits, a carpenter, sixty years old, committed suicide this evening by shooting himself in the head. Last Wednesday Gulwits made an unsuccessful attempt on his life by taking morphine.

BROOKLYN'S WET SUNDAYS

Scathing Condemnation from the Christian Endeavor Union.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES UPHELD

A Resolution Stating that It Was Not Intended to Insult Mayor Schieren at the Preceding Meeting Tabled.

The exposures that have been made by The New-York Times of the Sunday violations of the excise law in Brooklyn were made the basis of an extensive report that was made at a meeting of the Christian Endeavor Union, held at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday, by I. H. Edgar, Chairman of the Good Citizenship Committee. A resolution offered to the effect that no insult was intended to Mayor Schieren by the action taken at the last meeting of the union, when his excise policy was condemned, and it was decided therefore not to invite him to address the State Convention of Christian Endeavorers, was laid on the table, thus shutting off a discussion that bade fair to become heated and personal.

President W. W. Freeman presided. Mr. Edgar read his report, which was as follows:

In submitting its report to-night, the Good Citizenship Committee first desires to congratulate the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union upon the action taken at the July meeting.

The work of this union and its different committees must necessarily be, to a large extent, educational and for the encouragement of the individual societies. This fact your committee has kept constantly in mind, and in its efforts to bring before the people of Brooklyn the true condition of affairs, as pertaining to excise matters, we feel that we have been in a large measure successful. The action of this union has called forth, either directly or indirectly, from the public press many news items and long editorials, which have thrown much light upon the subject. To The New-York Times especially is due much credit for the fearless and thorough manner in which it has dealt with the question.

We were sorry to see that even a very few of our friends, who were unfamiliar with the details and spirit of our action, were inclined to criticise, and were fearful that the Brooklyn union was going into politics at a break-neck speed. One of our leading dailies was of this opinion, and concluded that it was its duty to show the endeavorers that, while they meant well, they were not yet able to express themselves, and should not attempt to speak in public. We admit that our marching out before the enemy did appear something like a scene pictured in the Old Testament, when the little shepherd lad went out single-handed to face the giant, but we also remember that the same almighty Power which directed the stone from David's sling is at our command, and if we are true and have due dependence in that Power, the Endeavor stripling will yet crush the head of this mighty giant of evil—the saloon power.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the union was fully justified in placing itself upon record as standing for principle and the right. If taking such a stand and asserting our determination to "fight it out along this line if it takes all Summer" is going into politics, then God speed the day when men and women in our city and country will be in politics. If, on the other hand, taking a solemn oath, as a public official, to uphold law, and to see that all laws are properly administered, and then giving as an excuse for the non-fulfillment of that oath that it would cost "party" 30,000 votes, or would not be pursuing a "liberal policy," is an exhibition of true, honest Christianity, the sooner we denounce such a faith the better.

In the City of Brooklyn there are 4,700 saloons, and, according to The New-York Times, during the four Sundays of July there were two arrests for violation of the excise laws, whereas on one day alone, Sunday, July 28, there were seventy-nine arrests for intoxication. Of course, the liquor which made these people drunk was all taken in the quiet seclusion of their own homes. Think you that you are living in a city justly entitled to be called "the City of Churches"? Not if you have carefully perused the papers for the past two weeks. To say that you do would be to insult your intellect. To the fair-minded person there can be but one conclusion as to the Sunday saloon question, and that is, that the Government of this city, from its head to the common policeman on his beat, bows to the bidding of the liquor element. The truth of this statement is clearly proved from the records of the Police Department and the liquor dealers themselves.

Mr. Edgar then read extracts from the exposures made by The New-York Times of excise violations in Brooklyn, as follows:

The Sergeant of the Fifth Precinct Police Station, when asked regarding excise matters Sunday, Aug. 4, replied: "We are not doing much. Everything is going on as usual." The reporter called at the Sixth Precinct Police Station and asked the Sergeant at the desk if any excise arrests had been made in that precinct. "No," said the Sergeant; "everything is quiet."

"What are you doing in regard to excise violations?" inquired the reporter. "I don't know," answered the Sergeant. "I'm a stranger here."

There are two saloons fronting the ferry at the foot of Hamilton Avenue. One is run by Hugh Flynn. The blinds of these places were not drawn, and any one could see from the street the drinking going on within. All day long men, and children were passing in and out. Girls and boys eight and ten years old were carrying beer out of the places in cans. All this was going on under the very noses of Patrolmen Nos. 901 and 1,210, who walked up and down or lounged against the open doors to the two saloons, chatting to those who went in and out.

Patrolman No. 901 was asked what was going on within.

"I'm blessed if I know," he said.

"Is liquor being sold?" "Go in and find out."

"Have you any orders to close the saloons?"

"I have not."

Policeman No. 1,210 leaned against a post and watched the people going in and out. He laughed when asked if the police were trying to close the saloons. "Not as I know of," he said. "Those is nice, respectable places."

Add to this the testimony of the liquor men. One saloon keeper, when asked if the police interfered with him, said: "No, never. We've got no Roosevelts over 'strongs' over here; our Mayor understands his business. No nice saloon that keeps quiet and respectable is ever interfered with over here on Sunday."

"Are the liquor dealers satisfied with Mayor Schieren's excise policy respecting Sunday liquor selling?" was asked the President of the General Committee of Retail Liquor Dealers of Kings County. "Yes," he answered, "we are not bothered by the police so long as we keep only side doors open and have the front doors locked and the curtains pulled down. But we must do business quietly and without ostentation."

"Is there any understanding between the liquor dealers and the Mayor or Police Commissioner Welles that quiet selling may be permitted on Sunday?"

"No," said the President, "there is no such understanding. It is simply a custom that we follow at our own risk. If a policeman's attention is called to an open saloon Sunday, he has to enforce the law and arrest the saloon keeper, but what a policeman doesn't see himself he doesn't know."

The report continued:

In the light of these statements The Eagle would appear to be stating the truth when it says editorially:

"It [The Eagle] will not call upon the Mayor, however, to close the saloons on Sunday, for a reason which all honorable men will regard as conclusive. When Mayor Schieren was running for Mayor, he made certain promises. He permitted it to be understood that he would take a liberal view of the excise question, and on that understanding he received support which would otherwise have been withheld. If The Eagle is not mistaken, he explicitly pledged himself, and The Eagle will not ask him to violate that pledge."

When asked to define his excise policy a few days since, the Mayor is reported to have said:

"I am in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday, and I am credibly informed that they are closed on that day. I have issued orders to the Police Commissioner directing the saloons to be closed, and have received reports from him saying they were closed."

Now, there is only one of three things—either Mayor Schieren is misquoted, is false in his statements, or else the Police Commissioner and those under him have no respect for the Mayor's orders, and entirely ignore them, for last Sunday, and on the previous Sunday, the saloons were wide open to all comers, and no effort was made to conceal the fact further than to place a bootblack at the front door to show that it was closed—and incidentally see that no one missed the side door.

The police records for the day speak for themselves. They show that 150 arrests were made, and out of that number 111 were for intoxication, and only one was for violation of the excise law. Our committee made some observations, and found it a difficult task to discover a saloon that was closed to the public. At the corner of Tompkins and Myrtle Avenues, within one block of the Thirteenth Precinct Police Station, and one block and a half of a church, two saloons were open and doing a rushing business just at the time people were returning from the morning service. At least twenty-five men entered these two saloons inside of ten minutes. Three men came out one all reeling drunk. A policeman was crossing the street at the time, stepped aside to let them pass, was shown to a door just below the saloon by two boys under ten years of age, entered this place, and in a few minutes came out wiping his mouth.

Shame, shame! on the Christian people of Brooklyn when they will sit still and see hundreds of men sent reeling into the streets right in front of their church doors, picked up, abused, carted to the police station, and fined for intoxication, while the men who are responsible for their condition are not only allowed to defy law and public decency, but are upheld in their devilish work by our officials.

If our churches had one-tenth the power and zeal which they should possess, telegrams would go to absent pastors, they would quickly respond by returning home, and from the united Christian community there would go up such a mighty protest that even Mayor Schieren and Commissioner Welles would be awakened from their dreams long enough to see at least one open saloon on Sunday. The liquor dealers would probably have them dreaming again before the next Sunday rolled around, but it would be worth the effort to open their eyes for even so short a time.

We have reported at length to-night, Mr. President, in the hope that the facts presented might induce our members to keep posted on this all-important subject, and wield the utmost power of their personal influence for the correction of the evil.

During September our committee will hold several meetings, at three of which will be delivered an illustrated lecture of interest and great power, bearing upon the subject of good citizenship. For those meetings we ask the hearty support of all our members. John G. Woolley, the great temperance orator, will address our State Convention Oct. 9, and will also be with us Friday night, Saturday night, and the Sunday following. We would like to make Sunday, Oct. 13, Temperance Day in all our churches, and to this end we ask the delegates present to-night to take the matter up in their respective societies, confer with their pastors, and see if at least one rousing service cannot be arranged for that day.

On with the good work, and let us do our utmost to see that every endeavor voter, and every other person coming under our influence, goes to the polls at the next election and casts his ballot for no man who has not come out squarely for the fundamental principle of our Republic in the enactment of only pure laws and the enforcement of every law; for the highest development of his fellow-citizen mentally, morally, and spiritually, and for the defense of our American Sunday.

Mr. Edgar's report was frequently interrupted by applause, and his closing remarks were enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. Jackson, representing one of the churches in the union, as soon as Mr. Edgar had concluded, said:

"I have a resolution to offer to the union to the effect that in no way was an insult intended to Mayor Schieren by the action taken at our last meeting. I listened with a great deal of pleasure to the detailed work of Mr. Edgar and his committee, and was about to congratulate them that in that grand work there was no personality, when he mentioned the names of Messrs. Schieren and Welles.

"We have been accused, as Christians, of insulting the Mayor of this city. If we tell the world that we did not intend to insult the Mayor, we draw the attention of the world to the fact that we set the example, as Christians, of righting a wrong. It was with regret that I heard our Secretary mention Mayor Schieren. We are here to accomplish an end, but not to accomplish it by personal attack. My motion is:

Whereas, This union was reported as insulting the Mayor of this city in the action taken at our last meeting,

Resolved, That we do deny that such was the fact, and no insult was in any way intended to that official."

An unknown man in the back of the church offered an indignant protest. He asserted that no man could say an insult had been offered, as only truths had been told, and therefore the resolution was unnecessary.

At this point Mr. Jackson rose to a point of order, and, as the Chair sustained him, succeeded in silencing the unknown man. Then he called for the question.

Mr. Neilson moved that the resolution be laid on the table. This proposition was promptly accepted, and the motion was carried by a small majority. This ended the incident, and the meeting shortly afterward adjourned.

VESTMAKERS DECLARE A STRIKE

To Inconvenience Contractors They Struck Yesterday—More Trousersmakers Anxious to Go Out.

A change in the programme of the vestmakers' unions that were to strike early to-day was made at an early hour yesterday morning. There are two unions, or, rather, local assemblies in this branch of the clothing trade—Local Assembly, No. 436, Knights of Labor, composed of Hebrews, who rest on Saturday and work on Sunday, and Local Assembly No. 1,058, composed of Germans, who rest on Sunday.

It had been agreed that the members of both locals should go out on strike early to-day, but the Executive Boards of both locals held a meeting Saturday evening, and remained in session until after midnight, when they decided to steal a march on the contractors, and ordered the Hebrew workers to strike work at once. They argued that the contractors would know of the decision of the unions to strike Monday and might make some arrangements by getting non-union hands; so they thought it best to issue an order for a strike in a few hours.

This was done, and yesterday as soon as the workers reached the shops committees from the Executive Boards arrived and ordered them to strike.

The contractors were astounded, and in one shop that was full of girls the contractor asked them what was the matter when he saw them put on their hats and wraps, which they had just taken off.

"Oh," replied the girls, "go to the headquarters of our union if you want to find out," and filed out of the shop, laughing and cheering, and hastened to the strikers' headquarters, at 328 Houston Street.

A meeting of the strikers was held about noon at these headquarters. The place was filled. M. Freund, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, announced that the German vestmakers will strike early today, and then there will be a general meeting of both bodies.

The strikers say they will not make any agreement with the small contractors, but will compel them to become common workmen, as it is these small contractors who keep wages down.

Many contractors went to the strikers' headquarters early in the day, offering bonds and expressing their willingness to settle with the unions. The new agreement which the vestmakers have prepared calls for an advance of 25 per cent. in wages. Their wages heretofore ranged from $8 to $10 a week.

The Executive Committee told these contractors to come again to-day, as the day being Sunday, contracts could not be legally signed.

About 1,900 of the striking trousersmakers, whose employers have signed the union agreement, went back to work yesterday. Others of the strikers assembled at the headquarters of their Executive Committee, at 182 Ludlow Street. Several contractors called there also, and were anxious to sign the agreement.

It is believed that the Ruel trousersmakers who were to strike Sept. 1 will go out much sooner, as the men are very anxious to have the fight with the contractors come off.

Demand Car Fare to and from Work.

Delegate Edwards of the Tile Layers' Helpers yesterday told the Central Labor Union that his union had decided to ask employers to pay the car fares of tile layers' helpers in going to and returning from work.

If the employers refuse to comply with the request, the union will take measures to compel them to do as it demands. The meeting told Mr. Edwards that it will indorse the decision of his union and give it its moral support.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Forecast for Monday.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, preceded by showers on the coast, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, occasional showers, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, probably slightly cooler in northern portion; variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, showers, clearing in the evening, cooler, variable winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and VIRGINIA, fair, cooler at night, northwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, southwesterly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, generally fair, westerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA generally fair, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, cooler at night, winds becoming northwesterly. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, cooler in southern portion, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, westerly winds. INDIANA and OHIO, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, probably warmer at night, westerly winds, becoming southwesterly. WISCONSIN, fair, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA, fair, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, preceded by showers in extreme western portion, cooler, northwesterly winds. IOWA, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds. MISSOURI, fair, cooler, winds becoming northwesterly. NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. KANSAS, fair, cooler in southern portion, northeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, cooler in extreme southern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

A ridge of high pressure extends from the Gulf to North Dakota, and thence to the North Pacific coast. A storm has moved from Ontario to New-England, causing heavy rains on the New-England coast. Rain has fallen in the upper lake regions, on the middle Gulf coast, and in the Lower Missouri valley.

The temperature has risen in the Middle South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and has fallen in the middle slope, in the Missouri Middle and Upper Mississippi valleys, and the upper lake region, and has remained stationary elsewhere. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported: During the past twelve hours—Portland, Me., 1.32; Boston, 1.24. The past twenty-four hours—Lafayette, La., 1.60; Cordova, Ala., 2.

A CRUSH AT LONG BRANCH

Sunday's Crowd the Largest of the Season So Far.

NO ROOM FOR BICYCLES ON THE DRIVE

The Day Extremely Warm but with a Good Sea Breeze—Burglars Among the Cottages.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 18.—The mercury registered 84° in the shade the greater portion of the day, but a good, stiff sea breeze was enjoyed after 11 o'clock in the morning. More people have been here to-day than on any previous Sunday this season, and between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening an unprecedented throng of people and vehicles was gathered on the famous Ocean Avenue drive. Bicyclers did not have any show at all in the crowd, and the majority of the cyclers were compelled to resort to one of the other avenues.

A sacred concert was given to-night at the Elberon Hotel by Proprietor Jordan's orchestra.

Robbers last night entered the Scott cottage on Lincoln Avenue, Elberon, occupied by A. Oppenheim of New-York, but secured few valuables.

The Right Rev. Hugh Miller Thomson, Bishop of Mississippi, occupied the pulpit of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Galilee, to-day.

William E. Strong of New-York, who is summering on the Rumsen Road, Seabright, has purchased the Waterloo property, which is beautifully situated on the Shrewsbury River. He will erect a twenty-thousand-dollar house next Fall.

A clubhouse for the Meadow Yacht Club, on the North Shrewsbury River, near Seabright, which will cost $5,000, is being built.

Mrs. E. K. Wright of New-York is again occupying her cottage at Monmouth Beach.

The latest New-York arrivals at the Clubhouse Circle, Monmouth Beach, include J. D. Jones, J. G. Dale, and W. Marks.

Arrivals at the Brighton Hotel were D. J. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Frank Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. H. Dougherty and wife, Chicago, Ill.; Philip G. Linker, Brooklyn; Henry Birrell, Lee Leon, Sol Leon, E. G. Migm, and W. W. Barr, New-York.

Arrivals at the Howland Hotel were L. Willzuisk, Mississippi; L. A. Adler, Nantucket, Mass.; O. J. Cohn, Brookline, Mass.; E. J. M. Crove, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. Schiller, Miss Heinmann, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. C. Ence, La Crosse, Wis.; Acraij Palmer, Schenectady, N. Y.; W. H. Newshirk and wife, Erie, Penn.; E. F. Gleason, St. Cloud, Minn.; A. M. Devine, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. E. Schloss, M. Hymann, J. Farman, J. Lindo, J. H. Stone, T. W. Paterson and family, M. H. Garrity, W. Weil, C. A. Burns and wife, J. Hendrichs, J. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. S. Levy, Jessie Bach, Miss L. Herzog, L. H. Mason, and M. Sternfeld, New-York.

The arrivals at the United States Hotel to-day were Louis Wechsler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. H. Van Houten and wife, Paterson, N. J.; E. Bachmann, E. McKerrnot, Troy, N. Y.; Ralph C. Samuels, Pittsburg, Penn.; B. Loeb, Germany; T. H. Muller, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Stevens and wife, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Frederick C. Terry, Charles A. Wright, F. G. Fowler, Miss Ida Lippman, Estelle Diesenroy, Miss Robertsbens, Frank C. Freeman, Nathaniel Meyers, Charles E. Craddock and wife, William P. Mitchell, George W. Mitchell, M. S. Kauffman, Jacob Hahn, E. Fuerth, William H. Appleton, Mrs. M. V. Saugerties, A. Barnard, H. Rosenfeld, John F. Shields, N. Rogers, William Bath, Sig. Schulhafer, M. Meyer and Dr. G. Mayer of New-York.

Arrivals at the Ocean Hotel to-day were Mrs. F. E. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dullard, A. M. Glover and wife, Miss Glover, L. A. Dents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Van Sant, N. Manlsel and wife, Mrs. Crenin, M. G. Rosenberg and wife, Samuel Rosenthal, James F. Lester, A. Fitzroy, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. M. Todd, E. M. Dailly, A. J. Gaerrell, Thomas J. Crombie, F. N. James, A. Voss and wife, N. Hirsh, D. J. Cowden, Bordick, J. Patterson, A. McMichael, John R. Lichtenstein, J. E. Dickson, W. C. Drake and wife, D. W. Weeks, H. B. Jerolomon, and Henry J. Cashman of New-York; E. Sweeney, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. J. Conway, Miss L. Boggath, Miss H. Boggath, Miss L. Dibbs, A. W. Pearsall, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John McDonough, Denver, Col.; Phil Joseph and wife, Connersville, Ind.; Mrs. S. Herman, Muncie, Ind.; W. H. Law and wife, Pittston, Penn.; Abe Weil, Leon Weil, Montgomery, Ala.; Edgar Smith, Austin, Texas; J. E. Short and wife, E. Monette, R. H. Nyre and wife, Chicago, Ill.; E. Wilson and wife, Detroit, Mich.; W. O. Paul, San Francisco, Cal.; B. L. Chandler, Morristown, N. J.; O. S. Sedgewood and wife, Philadelphia.

Other guests who arrived here to-day were S. A. Strauss, W. F. La Bonta and wife, Richmond, Va.; L. Kalisch, L. M. Frank, L. Bamberger, Julius E. Seitz and wife of Newark, N. J.; C. R. Sherwood, Lyons, N. Y.; L. Preifer, Little Rock, Ark.; A. Cohen, L. Prinz, J. Dalit, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Baer, Vicksburg; Theodore Kaufman, Louis A. Kohn, Edward A. Stern, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. J. Kuhn, H. L. Strause, Harry Fernberger, J. J. Rice, W. Hatfield, C. R. Baird, W. E. Shackelford, Fred H. Welteroth and wife, Ivan Fox, Philadelphia; B. Moses, Scranton, Penn.; Emil Forstner, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Schultz, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Deutsch, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Calishe, El Paso, Texas; A. E. Plant, Miss Plant, Danville, Ill.; G. Bernhelmer, J. H. Bernheimer, Kansas City, Mo.; George A. Monaur, W. J. Smith, H. Lyon, C. Lance, Chicago, Ill.; Myer Newberger, Maurice Prager, Parkersburg, West Va.; L. P. Pelchner, Portland, Ore.; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Seck, St. Paul, Minn.; H. A. Seymour, Washington, D. C.; Isaac Cohn, Bradford, Penn.; M. Lupel, Denver, Col.; A. Wyman and wife, the Misses Emma and Tyce Bryant, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. G. R. Miner, Mrs. Rich A. Cunninghame, J. Louis Cunninghame, Miss S. A. Douglass, J. V. Higgins, Miss A. Higgins, Mrs. L. N. Morganstern, Miss Marie L. Elseman, H. S. Ferman, Mrs. M. Manther, Max Skallman, M. Mirabeau, E. L. Walker, W. W. Brown, Leo A. Levy, Richard Findland, Max Godheim, J. Rothschild, Samuel Piser, Daniel Buckly, I. R. Buyam and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herrmann, C. S. Peters, A. Graef, M. Ajvord, H. Elias, S. H. Hone, Gus Frank, George B. Tripler, H. H. Sommer, H. Claus, H. Steinberger, Charles Rothschild, J. L. Walker, Mrs. H. Bohling, H. B. Stein, Leo S. Herzig, B. Dreyfus Miss Manther, and Albert Stein, New-York.

SARATOGA

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Edward J. Atkinson of New-York City, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New-York, arrived here last night and is a guest of Post James B. McKean. Commander Atkinson to-day, accompanied by Assistant Adjt. Gen. James R. Gibbs and his staff, visited Mount McGregor and the Gen. Grant cottage.

Corinthian Chasseur Commandery, No. 53, of Philadelphia, en route to the Grand Encampment, which meets at Boston, Mass., the latter part

Monday
August 19-1895

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Part Two
Pages 9-10

COMFORT THROUGH TEARS

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage Speaks from His Brooklyn Home.

HOW TROUBLE TEACHES SYMPATHY

He Would Carry Comfort to All People in Distress, but Can Only Do So as He Has Suffered Personally.

Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, who is at his home in Brooklyn, has not resumed his preaching and lecturing tour in the Western States, which was interrupted by the death of Mrs. Talmage, and his plans for the future are not as yet decided.

According to his established custom, Dr. Talmage prepared a sermon for to-day, which he sends out to the public through the columns of The New-York Times. Dr. Talmage has selected as a topic, "Comfort," taking as his text, Rev., vii., 17: "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." The sermon is as follows:

"Riding across a Western prairie, wild flowers up to the hub of the carriage wheel, and while a long distance from any shelter, there came a sudden shower, and while the rain was falling in torrents the sun was shining as brightly as I ever saw it shine; and I thought: What a beautiful spectacle this is! So the tears of the Bible are not midnight storm, but rain on pansied prairies in God's sweet and golden sunlight. You remember that bottle which David labeled as containing tears, and Mary's tears, and Paul's tears, and Christ's tears, and the harvest of joy that is to spring from the sowing of tears. God mixes them. God rounds them. God shows them where to fall. God exhales them. A census is taken of them, and there is a record as to the moment when they are born, and as to the place of their grave.

"Tears of bad men are not kept. Alexander, in his sorrow, had the hair clipped from his horses and mules, and made a great ado about his grief; but in all the vases of heaven there is not one of Alexander's tears. I speak of the tears of God's children. Alas! me! they are falling all the time. In Summer you sometimes hear the growling thunder, and you see there is a storm miles away, but you know from the drift of the clouds that it will not come anywhere near you. So, though it may be all bright around about you, there is a shower of trouble somewhere all the time. Tears! Tears!

Laughter a Good Substitute.

"What is the use of them, anyhow? Why not substitute laughter? Why not make this a world where all the people are well, and eternal strangers to pain and aches? What is the use of an eastern storm when we might have a perpetual nor-wester? Why, when a family is put together, not have them all stay, or if they must be transplanted to make other homes, then have them all live?—the family record telling a story of marriages and births, but of no deaths. Why not have the harvests chase each other without fatiguing toil? Why the hard pillow, the hard crust, the hard struggle? It is easy enough to explain a smile, or a success, or a congratulation; but, come now, and bring all your dictionaries and all your philosophies and all your religions, and help me explain a tear. A chemist will tell you that it is made up of salt and water and other component parts; but he misses the chief ingredients—the acid of a soured life, the vipering sting of a bitter memory, the fragments of a broken heart. I will tell you what a tear is; it is agony in solution. Hear, then, while I discourse of the uses of trouble.

"First—It is the design of trouble to keep this world from being too attractive. Something must be done to make us willing to quit this existence. If it were not for trouble, this world would be a paradise of heaven for me. You and I would be willing to take a lease of this life for a hundred million years if there were no trouble. The earth cushioned and upholstered and pillared and chandeliered with such expense, no story of other worlds could enchant us. We would say, 'Let well enough alone. If you want to die and have your body disintegrated in the dust, and your soul go out on a celestial adventure then you can go, but this world is good enough for me!' You might as well go to a man who has just entered the Louvre at Paris, and tell him to hasten off to the picture galleries of Venice or Florence. 'Why,' he would say, 'what is the use of going there? There are Rembrandts and Rubens and Raphaels here that I haven't looked at yet.' No man wants to go out of this world, or out of any house, until he has a better house. To cure this wish to stay here, God must somehow create a disgust for our surroundings. How shall He do it? He cannot afford to deface His horizon, or to tear off every pane of the sunset, or to subtract an anther from the water lily, or to banish the pungent aroma from the mignonette, or to drag the robes of the morning in mire. You cannot expect a Christopher Wren to mar his own St. Paul's Cathedral, or a Michael Angelo to lash out his own 'Last Judgment,' or a Handel to discord his 'Israel in Egypt,' and you cannot expect God to spoil the architecture and music of His own world. How, then, are we to be made willing to leave? Here is where trouble comes in.

"After a man has a good deal of trouble, he says: 'Well, I am ready to go. If there is a house somewhere whose roof doesn't leak, I would like to live there. If there is an atmosphere somewhere that does not distress the lungs, I would like to breathe it.'

"'If there is a society somewhere where there is no tittle-tattle, I would like to live there. If there is a home circle somewhere where I can find my lost friends, I would like to go there.' He used to read the first part of the Bible chiefly, now he reads the last part of the Bible chiefly. Why has he changed Genesis for Revelation? Ah! he used to be anxious chiefly to know how this world was made, and all about its geological construction. Now he is chiefly anxious to know how the next world was made, and how it looks, and who live there, and how they dress. He reads Revelation ten times now where he read Genesis once. The old story, 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth,' does not thrill him half as much as the other story, 'I saw a new heaven and a new earth.' The old man's hand trembles as he turns over this last leaf, and he has to take out his handkerchief to wipe his spectacles. That Book of Revelation is a prospectus now of the country into which he is soon to immigrate; the country in which he has lots already laid out, and avenues opened, and mansions built.

People to Whom this World Is Dear.

"Yet there are people here to whom this world is brighter than heaven. Well, dear souls, I do not blame you. It is natural. But after a while you will be ready to go. It was not until Job had been worn out with bereavements that he wanted to see God. It was not until the prodigal got tired of living among the hogs that he wanted to go to his father's house. It is the ministry of trouble to make this world worth less and heaven worth more.

"Again, it is the use of trouble to make us feel our dependence upon God. Men think that they can do anything until God shows them they can do nothing at all. We lay our great plans, and we like to execute them. It looks big. God comes and takes us down. As Prometheus was assaulted by his enemy, when the lance struck him it opened a great swelling that had threatened his death, and he got well. So it is the arrow of trouble that lets out great swellings of pride. We never feel our dependence upon God until we get trouble. I was riding with my little child along the road, and she asked if she might drive. I said, 'Certainly.' I handed over the reins to her, and I had to admire the glee with which she drove. But after awhile we met a team, and we had to turn out. The road was narrow, and it was sheer down on both sides. She handed the reins over to me, and said, 'I think you had better take charge of the horse.' So we are all children; and on this road of life we like to drive. It gives one such an appearance of superiority and power. It looks big. But after a while we meet some obstacle, and we have to turn out, and the road is narrow, and it is sheer down on both sides; and then we are willing that God should take the reins and drive. Ah! my friends, we get upset so often because we do not hand over the reins soon enough.

"After a man has had trouble, prayer is with him a taking hold of the arm of God and crying out for help. I have heard earnest prayers on two or three occasions that I remember. Once, on the Cincinnati express train, going at forty miles the hour, the train jumped the track, and we were near a chasm eighty feet deep; and the men who, a few minutes before, had been swearing and blaspheming God, began to pull and jerk at the bell rope, and got up on the backs of the seats, and cried out, 'Oh, God, save us!' There was another time, about 800 miles out at sea, on a foundering steamer, after the last lifeboat had been split finer than kindling wood. They prayed then. Why is it you so often hear people, in reciting the last experience of some friend, say, 'He made the most beautiful prayer I ever heard?' What makes it beautiful? It is the earnestness of it. Oh! I tell you, a man is in earnest when his stripped and naked soul wades out in the soundless, shoreless, bottomless ocean of eternity.

Good Effects of Trouble.

"It is trouble, my friends, that makes us feel our dependence upon God. We do not know our own weakness or God's strength until the last plank breaks. It is contemptible in us when there is nothing else to take hold of, that we catch hold of God only. Why, you do not know who the Lord is! He is not an autocrat seated far up in a palace, from which he emerges once a year, preceded by heralds swinging swords to clear the way. No. But a Father willing, at our call, to stand by us in every crisis and predicament of life. I tell you what some of you business men make me think of. A young man goes off from home to earn his fortune. He goes with his mother's consent and benediction. She has large wealth, but he wants to make his own fortune. He goes far away, falls sick, gets out of money. He sends for the hotel keeper where he is staying, asking for lenience, and the answer he gets is: 'If you don't pay up Saturday night you'll be removed to the hospital.'

"The young man sends to a comrade in the same building. No help. He writes to a banker, who was a friend of his deceased father. No relief. He writes to an old schoolmate, but gets no help. Saturday night comes, and he is moved to the hospital.

"Getting there, he is frenzied with grief; and he borrows a sheet of paper and a postage stamp, and he sits down, and he writes home, saying: 'Dear mother, I am sick unto death. Come.' It is ten minutes of 10 o'clock when she gets the letter. At 10 o'clock the train starts. She is five minutes from the station. She gets there in time to have five minutes to spare. She wonders why a train that can go thirty miles an hour cannot go sixty miles an hour. She rushes into the hospital. She says: 'My son, what does all this mean? Why didn't you send for me? You sent to everybody but me. You knew I could and would help you. Is this the reward I get for my kindness to you always?' She bundles him up, takes him home, and gets him well very soon. Now, some of you treat God just as that young man treated his mother. When you get into a financial perplexity, you call on the banker, you call on the broker, you call on your creditors, you call on your lawyer for legal counsel, you call upon everybody, and when you cannot get any help, then you go to God. You say: 'O Lord, I come to thee. Help me now out of my perplexity.' And the Lord comes, though it is the eleventh hour. He says: 'Why did you not send for me before? As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you.' It is to throw us back upon God that we have this ministry of tears.

"Again, it is the use of trouble to capacitate us for the office of sympathy. The priests, under the old dispensation, were set apart by having water sprinkled upon their hands, feet, and head; and by the sprinkling of tears people are now set apart to the office of sympathy. When we are in prosperity we like to have a great many young people around us, and we laugh when they laugh, and we romp when they romp, and we sing when they sing; but when we have trouble we like plenty of old folks around. Why? They know how to talk. Take an aged mother, seventy years of age, and she is almost omnipotent in comfort. Why? She has been through it all. At 7 o'clock in the morning she goes over to comfort a young mother who has just lost her babe. Grandmother knows all about that trouble. Fifty years ago she felt it. At 12 o'clock of that day she goes over to comfort a widowed soul. She knows all about that. She has been walking in that dark valley twenty years. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon some one knocks at the door, wanting bread. She knows all about that. Two or three times in her life she came to her last loaf. At 10 o'clock that night she goes over to sit up with some one severely sick. She knows all about it. She knows all about fevers and pleurisies and broken bones. She has been tortoring all her life, spreading plasters and pouring out bitter drops and shaking up hot pillows and contriving things to tempt a poor appetite. Drs. Abernethy and Rush and Hosack and Harvey were great doctors, but the greatest doctor the world ever saw is an old Christian woman. Dear me! Do we not remember her about the room when we were sick in our boyhood? Was there any one who could ever so touch a sore without hurting it?

Qualified for Sympathy.

"Where did Paul get the ink with which to write his comforting epistle? Where did David get the ink to write his comforting Psalms? Where did John get the ink to write his comforting Revelation? They got it out of their own tears. When a man has gone through the curriculum, and has taken a course of dungeons and imprisonments and shipwrecks, he is qualified for the work of sympathy.

"When I began to preach, my sermons on the subject of trouble were all poetic and in semi-blank verse, but God knocked the blank verse out of me long ago, and I have found out that I cannot comfort people except as I myself have been troubled. God make me the son of consolation to the people! I would rather be the means of soothing one perturbed spirit to-day than to play a tune that would set all the sons of mirth reeling in the dance.

"I am a herb doctor. I put into the caldron the root out of dry ground, without form or comeliness. Then I put in the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley. Then I put into the caldron some of the leaves from the Tree of Life, and the Branch that was thrown into the wilderness Marah. Then I pour in the tears of Bethany and Golgotha; then I stir them up. Then I kindle under the caldron a fire made out of the wood of the cross, and one drop of that potion will cure the worst sickness that ever afflicted a human soul. Mary and Martha shall receive their Lazarus from the tomb. The damsel shall rise. And on the darkness shall break the morning, and God will wipe all tears from their eyes.

"Jesus had enough trial to make Him sympathetic with all trial. The shortest verse in the Bible tells the story: 'Jesus wept.' The scar on the back of His either hand, the scar on the arch of either foot, the rows of scars along the line of the hair, will keep all heaven thinking. Oh, that Great Weeper is just the One to silence all earthly trouble, wipe out all stains of earthly grief. Gentle! Why, His step is softer than the step of the dew. It will not be a tyrant bidding you to hush up your crying. It will be a Father who will take you on His left arm, His face beaming into yours, while with the soft tips of the fingers of the right hand He shall wipe away all tears from your eyes.

"Friends, if we could get any appreciation of what God has in reserve for us, it would make us so homesick we would be unfit for our every-day work. Prof. Leonard, formerly of Iowa University, put in my hands a meteoric stone, a stone thrown off from some other world to this. How suggestive it was to me! And I have to tell you the best representations we have of heaven are only aerolites flung off from that world which rolls on, bearing the multitudes of the redeemed. We analyze these aerolites, and find them crystallizations of tears. No wonder, flung off from heaven! 'God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.'

Glorious Times in Heaven.

"Have you any appreciation of the good and glorious times your friends are having in heaven? How different it is when they get news there of a Christian's death from what it is here! It is the difference between embarkation and coming into port. Everything depends upon which side of the river you stand when you hear of a Christian's death. If you stand on this side of the river, you mourn that they go. If you stand on the other side of the river, you rejoice that they come. Oh, the difference between a funeral on earth and a jubilee in heaven—between requiem here and triumph there—parting here and reunion there! Together! Have you thought of it? They are together. Not one of your departed friends in one land and another in another land; but together, in different rooms of the same house—the house of many mansions. Together!

"I never more appreciated that thought than when we laid away in her last slumber my sister Sarah. Standing there in the village cemetery, I looked around and said: 'There is father, there is mother, there is grandfather, there is grandmother, there are whole circles of kindred'; and I thought to myself, 'Together in the grave—together in glory.' I am so impressed with the thought that I do not think it is any fanaticism when some one is going from this world to the next if you make him the bearer of dispatches to your friends who are gone, saying: 'Give my love to my parents, give my love to my children, give my love to my old comrades who are in glory, and tell them I am trying to fight the good fight of faith, and I will join them after a while.' I believe the message will be delivered; and I believe it will increase the gladness of those who are before the throne. Together are they, all their tears gone.

"My friends, take this good cheer home with you. These tears of bereavement that course your cheek, and of persecution, and of trial, are not always to be there. The motherly hand of God will wipe them all away. What is the use, on the way to such a consummation—what is the use of fretting about anything? Oh, what an exhilaration it ought to be in Christian work! See you the pinnacles against the sky? It is the city of our God, and we are approaching it. Oh, let us be busy in the days that remain for us!

"I put this balsam on the wounds of your heart. Rejoice at the thought of what your departed friends have got rid of, and that you have a prospect of so soon making your own escape. Bear cheerfully the ministry of tears, and exult at the thought that soon it is to be ended.

"There we shall march up the heavenly street,
And ground our arms at Jesus' feet."

GOD WANTS NO CONFESSION.

The Rev. Dr. Pentecost Speaks Twice on Divine Love.

The Rev. George F. Pentecost of London preached in the Rev. Dr. John Hall's pulpit in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday, both morning and afternoon. Mr. Pentecost concluded in the afternoon a sermon which he began in the morning from the text:

"And he arose and came to his father. But when he was yet a great way off his father saw him and had compassion on him, and fell on his neck and kissed him."

Through the parable of the prodigal son Mr. Pentecost illustrated what was God's attitude toward the forgiveness of sinners.

The inducements offered by God, he said, were without condition. All a sinner had to do was to accept forgiveness and salvation. It required no confession of sins, and no repentance. These were things that came naturally after the acceptance of God's forgiveness.

God's love was unchangeable. It made no difference what man had done. God was always eager to save him. He offered forgiveness as freely as the father of the prodigal son. It was the nature of love to triumph over all things. The grace of God did not wait to consider a man's purpose in accepting it.

Manifestations of the grace of God toward sinners were to be seen everywhere. When the children of Israel were in bondage in Egypt God came to their rescue without them even asking for it.

"Public opinion," the speaker said, "was that the sinner should seek the Lord. It was the contrary. God was the seeker, and there was not a word in the New Testament to the contrary.

"The father of the prodigal son was eager to receive back his son. He waited for no explanations and no pleadings. This eagerness stimulated repentance in the son. This was in accordance with God's nature. Christ did not wait for a confession before forgiving the sins of those brought before Him. It was not God's nature to call men to account.

"As the father went out to meet the son, so God went forth to meet the sinner. Salvation was not done in the Church. The Church was simply an organization of those who had accepted salvation. Salvation was the dealing of God with the soul, and with this man had little to do.

"It did not even require an understanding of the grace of God to accept it. It required no previous reformation. Forgiveness was always ready for the sinner wherever he was found."

OUR GOD OR NO GOD AT ALL.

A Strong, Robust Faith Needed, the Rev. Dr. Patton Says.

The Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President of Princeton University, preached yesterday morning in the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, Seventy-third Street and the Boulevard. He chose for his theme the story of the woman of Samaria. Dr. Patton did not preach from a special text, but read the fourth chapter of St. John, after which he said, in part:

"The story of the woman of Samaria is a beautiful episode in our Saviour's life. When our Saviour asked for a drink He used this door of opportunity to impress a lasting lesson upon her. She received that living water, but she did not understand it as He understood it. The conversation continued until He brought home to her the story of her own history and revealed to her that it was no ordinary person to whom she was talking. She wished to divert the conversation into a more theological sphere, for she wanted to hear of theoretical theology. The woman left her water pot and went into the city and told them that it must be the Messiah. They inquired, and they then became perfectly satisfied with the Messiahship.

"It takes a very little amount of evidence to make a man a Christian. The question with us is not how much evidence we can have, but rather if we can have the faith. If we have it we will not be asked how we got it. I do not mean that faith cannot be defended, for it can be. Every man, woman, and child can say "I believe," and the principal thing in Christianity is belief.

"One thing that this story teaches us is that the blas with which one approaches a subject has much to do with the conclusions reached upon that subject. The Jews had made up their minds in advance that because Jesus didn't seem to be doing what they thought He would do when He came, as the Messiah, they would not receive the evidence in an unprejudiced manner.

"Our Saviour did not have to break down an immense barrier of prejudice when He met the woman of Samaria. The enemies of Christianity take its weakest points, magnify and exaggerate them, and then say, 'There's your Christianity.' If we look at what Christianity has done for the world we shall see how morals would decline if we discarded it, and how the relations of men would change, and how the whole world would also change. Put a man in the position where he realizes what Christianity is, and what it has done for the world, and he will look into the subject with new eyes and new interest, and we need not fear his conclusions.

"I can understand," he said, "the Jew in the olden times, when he was placed between Christianity and Judaism. He said: 'We know Judaism is true. We believe Christianity is true, and we want to hold on to what is good in both.' But at the present time it is a question of this kind of Christianity or none at all; an immortality of this kind, or none at all. It is a question of our God, or no God at all.

"The men of the present time are in a much stronger position than were the men of Sychar, who simply had the evidence of the woman of Samaria. Another lesson is that where we do not feel ready to accept the evidences of Christianity of those who have gone before us, we are at least at liberty to make inquiries and investigate the subject.

"In these days when a man's faith is assailed he should be able to defend it. It is a great thing for a man to be put in possession of the facts with which he can vindicate his faith. We should be able to say, 'We believe, we know, by all the evidences presented to us, that He is the Christ.' We should have a strong and robust faith and a deep conviction; a strong, dogmatic conviction that moves with the world, and that believes that the nations of the earth are the heritage of Christ."

"TABLE TALKS OF JESUS."

The First of the Rev. Dr. Wilson's Series of Sermons.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday morning began a series of sermons on "The Table Talks of Jesus." He selected as his text, "Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poor and the maimed and the halt and the blind; and the servant said, Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is room." In the course of his remarks he said:

"The custom of after-dinner speeches is not modern. Nearly 1,900 years ago Jesus inaugurated the custom. His speeches were models, in that He always preserved the proprieties, while at the same time He was the man of God. Some of the most important truths ever taught by Him fell from His lips while at the table.

"The most of the chapter from which the text was taken was spoken as an after-dinner speech. Here He, though watched, yet managed, by His conciliation, to make the guests a party with Him to the healing of a man with dropsy.

"True hospitality was defined, to those who needed it, in His direction for feast giving, not to make it a complimentary exchange among equals, but to invite the poor and the maimed."

SULKY STILL ON TRIAL

Failed at Buffalo, but May Succeed in the Metropolis.

CARD FOR THE FLEETWOOD MEETING

Champion Pacers to be the Sensations of Grand Circuit Week—Rochester Will Obey the Law.

So far as the trotting interest is concerned the most severe test of the new racing law of this State has been made during the last two weeks. Buffalo has, by reason of its thirty years as a central point for harness racing, and the success which has hitherto attended the annual visit of the Grand Circuit stables, come to be looked on as a place where the sulky could never diminish in favor.

The fact that for three years a meeting that extended over a fortnight could be conducted there with profit was an additional reason for supposing that there was no place in the land where this branch of sport was so strongly intrenched. Yet recent experience shows that the gambling feature has been the main prop of Buffalo Park, and that without it this classical speeding ground is not to be maintained. No better evidence of this could be wanted than has been furnished by the events that have transpired at the Queen City of the Lakes since the tourists of the Summer carnival arrived there from Cleveland to fill engagements made long before the regular season began.

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Compared with the meeting of 1894, the patronage at Buffalo this year must have increased the gate receipts of last season. At the opening, with the prospect of seeing Robert J. and Joe Patchen in deadly combat, the people flocked to the grounds in much larger numbers than on any one day of the previous meeting. Swallowing the disappointment of an almost inexcusable delay, the forgiving multitude returned twenty-four hours later in larger numbers. No such gathering greeted any of the attractions a year before, but still, the air seemed heavy with financial failure in the face of apparent prosperity. The explanation of this seeming paradox lies in the loss of the large sum, generally supposed to be in the neighborhood of $35,000, which had previously been forthcoming in the shape of a bonus paid by the poolsellers and bookmakers for the privilege of conducting the various forms of speculation.

In 1893 it was Hamlin's boast that he distributed some $25,000 more among the horsemen than they had contributed in entrance fees to his purses. Even this apparent generosity is discounted when it is considered that the presence of the crack trotters and pacers was worth $10,000 above the premium given on their use in the single matter of revenue derived from the betting ring. Add to this gate receipts at the low estimate of $2,000 for each of the ten days, and the benefit accruing from such a programme as was conducted two years ago amounts to a snug sum. Last season there was a considerable falling off in attendance, yet so numerous were the entries that the purses were considerably overpaid by the horsemen, and again, from a financial standpoint, harness racing was the most profitable sort of public entertainment that could be offered at Buffalo Park.

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This time the absolute prohibition of any consideration from the bookmakers, who had a monopoly of the betting, was not the only drawback. The credit system of making entries had been adopted for the first time in the Grand Circuit, and in consequence the money to pay the premiums was not forthcoming. Indeed, so slowly did the forfeits arrive that, just before the meeting, this track, which has held allegiance to the National Trotting Association since that central organization was formed, in 1870, found it advisable to sever the long-established connection. The younger and rival American Association does not recognize fines or penalties, other than expulsion imposed by the older body, and it was necessary in this case to reach a number of delinquents that might hereafter confine their turf career to tracks in the West that are under the newer jurisdiction. Even after taking this precaution there will be a considerable loss in bad debts, for the invitation to make entries without any actual outlay till the time for the race occurs, or the horse is declared out, is one that is sure to attract many adventurers.

The best evidence that some of these took advantage of the forfeit plan at Buffalo is that extreme measures have been taken in the endeavor to recover payments that have been some time overdue. In the matter of absentees a notable case was furnished by the 2:35 class, for trotters of two years and under, which had originally twenty-nine nominations. When the race occurred last Wednesday only four of the youngsters that were eligible came out to try for the purse. It is evident that neither Hamlin nor his subordinates had any notion of the trouble they were brewing when the programme was made up last Winter on the forfeit plan. When the list of entries was made up, showing an average of more than twenty for twenty-eight classes, there was a general cry of delight at this splendid patronage in the face of legislation that made open betting a crime on a track where it had so recently flourished. As but two-thirds of the prospective material failed to put in an appearance, the actual amount received cannot be more than 60 per cent. of the sum guaranteed for each purse.

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Fortunately for the future of harness racing in the Empire State the mistakes made at Buffalo were not repeated by either of the two tracks that claim the attention of the Grand Circuit cavalcade during the rest of this month. The association at Rochester, feeling the need of prudence, went back to the modest programme of former years, and the meeting which begins there on Tuesday occupies only four days. So well have the horsemen supported the efforts of the Flower City that 210 entries have been made in the twelve classes there. The counter attraction at Chicago will doubtless reduce the size of the fields, but on the old basis of 5 per cent. from all subscribers, and a like fee from the four winners of each purse, the prize money is practically made sure. Rumors to the effect that by arrangement with the local authorities pools would be sold at Rochester prove to have no foundation.

George W. Archer, who has stood at the head of trotting affairs in that city for many years, is authority for the assurance that the letter of the existing law will be obeyed. As at Buffalo, this means a considerable loss, but the contests themselves are sure to be more on their merits, and we can soon know whether light harness sport possesses sufficient merit in itself to be profitably conducted. While it is legal to compete for premiums, and a dozen or more owners are willing to contribute a share toward each purse, in return for the privilege of trying for a larger part of it, there is no reason why the driving parks should close.

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From present appearances Fleetwood Park, in this city, is to have a meeting that will do much to counteract the impression that trotting is on the wane either here or in the State at large. Scarcely had the anti-betting amendment become a part of the organic law in this Commonwealth, when the Driving Club of New-York issued its invitations to the country. This was in the form of nine purses guaranteed to be worth $22,000, no matter how few entries were made in any one of the classes. The period was a critical one, and by no means promising; yet the response exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine member, not in promises to pay, but in gold coin of the realm, should the owners and trainers signify their appreciation of what the metropolis is doing to keep alive a pastime that was born and nurtured on the banks of the North River and the shores of Long Island. Three months before all the instalments were due the entire sum offered had been received, and only a small proportion of the original nominators dropped out. With such encouragement, the Fleetwood management added some substantial premiums to those decided on in February, and, in consequence, the old course in Morrisania promises to furnish the two most sensational contests of the season.

The pacers take precedence on this occasion, for the once despised lateral gait has won some exponents that are more attractive to racegoers than the trotters. Indeed, such stars as John R. Gentry, Joe Patchen, Robert J., Rubinstein, and Directly, that have been engaged to start in the free-for-all pace, are descended from the most fashionable trotting families. They are very different in action from the clumsy-going "rackers" that were once the fashion. The modern pacer uses his legs more freely, with the body so well poised that it seems to float along under the impulse of the lightning strokes that carry it.

To the uninitiated New-Yorker, a horse like John R. Gentry will be a revelation. His stealing stride is so deceptive that without a watch to note the rate at which the stallion king eats up space, one would never dream the sulky was being propelled at a clip that would make the ordinary galloper bestir himself under the same conditions.

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Nor are the trotters to be omitted from the feast of good things provided at Fleetwood. Alix is to be here on the opening for a tilt at the track record of 2:06¾, which Nancy Hanks made in 1893. The following day Azote, the unbeaten hero of the champion class, will undergo the most severe test to which he has yet been subjected. Beuzetta, the queen of the four-year-olds, will break a lance with the stalwart Californian, while Klamath, and possibly Fantasy, will be in the same field, along with Dan Cupid and Dandy Jim. This makes the strongest free-for-all trot of the season, and not since the memorable battle for the Columbian Purse, at Chicago, nearly two years ago, have so many cracks been secured for the open class.

Very few of these celebrities have ever been at Fleetwood, and never before have so many record breakers been engaged to appear before a metropolitan crowd. As there is a special attraction for each of the five days, it will not be necessary to call in the prizefighters toward the close of the meeting, as was done at Buffalo.

NEW CABLE SCHEME FOR HAWAII

Honolulu to be Connected with San Francisco if Subsidies and Concessions Shall Be Forthcoming.

HONOLULU, Aug. 10, via San Francisco, Aug. 18.—An intense interest has been created in Honolulu in Government and business circles by a new proposition presented Aug. 2, to this Government, to-day a telegraphic cable connecting Honolulu with San Francisco. It comes with reliable backing, the proposer being Col. C. S. Spalding, one of the wealthiest sugar planters of Hawaii. He has spent much time in Europe, where he has matured plans with a syndicate of capitalists. His proposals are regarded as the first yet received which afford a tangible prospect of early telegraphic communication. His plans are as follows:

Col. Spalding states that he has already provided himself "with all of the necessary preliminary information, both technical and financial, necessary to proceed immediately with the work, except the knowledge of what subsidy can be depended upon from the Governments interested." He has also made conditional arrangements for securing all money necessary to construct, lay, and equip such lines and ships.

He proposes a cable connecting San Francisco and Honolulu, also an inter-island cable system with land connections, all of which will cost over $4,000,000.

He "will undertake to complete all preliminary arrangements and begin the laying of the cable within eighteen months from Oct. 1, 1895, and have both systems in complete working order within eighteen months thereafter."

He will undertake, without expense to the Government, to maintain both such cable systems in good working order and operate them continuously for a term of twenty years. In return, the Government is to agree to pay a subsidy of $50,000 per annum for a term of twenty years, in return for which all Government messages will be transmitted free of charge, to grant exclusive privilege of landing cables on the Hawaiian Islands from the western coast of North America for a term of twenty years, such exclusive privilege, however, not to be construed as conflicting with any rights the Government of the United States may possess by virtue of any existing treaty; the Government to allow the free use of land for stations, buildings, &c., with right of way and exemptions from duties.

It is added that the United States Government will be asked to lend its aid and assistance by means of a subsidy or guarantee, and any arrangement made will be with the full approval and sanction of such Government. It will be time enough to look to other Governments for aid when the United States shall have refused or failed to take matter up.

Col. Spalding, on his arrival, immediately secured the services of L. A. Thurston to advocate his scheme. Mr. Thurston had already made a report on the cable question, which had been made the basis of an act empowering the Government to proceed actively in investigations and negotiations to the end of securing the organization of a company to lay a cable. A majority of the Senate appear to favor granting the concessions asked for by Spalding.

A bill is about ready for introduction into the Senate by the Cabinet accepting the Spalding propositions. A strong opposition, however, is growing against them in the business community, which is voiced by all the daily papers with more or less positiveness.

It is felt that twenty years is too long a time for a subsidy to be paid, since the probable early extension of the cable to either Japan or Australia would at once produce a large income. A subsidy would be needed only while Honolulu was the terminus.

It is even more seriously felt that it would be an error to grant the proposed company an exclusive right to land a cable on Hawaiian territory from North America, although the same concession has been made to other proposed cable companies.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF HAWAII.

Ex-Minister Wodehouse Says the Republic Will Collapse Very Soon.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 18.—Major Wodehouse, ex-British Minister to Hawaii, and formerly British Commissioner and Consul General, is spending a few days in Winnipeg en route from Hawaii to England, where he goes to press the British Government to enforce the claims made by British subjects against Hawaii for illegal arrests, imprisonment, and deportation. He expects the Government of the United States will aid Great Britain in enforcing these claims, nearly a quarter of a million dollars being claimed by American citizens for injuries sustained during the recent uprising.

Major Wodehouse says that Hawaii will never be annexed to the United States, because the States will never undertake the control of the islands. He says the present Government of Hawaii is nothing more or less than a despotic oligarchy, propped up by bayonets, and that the republic will soon collapse.

Accompanying Major Wodehouse here was Mr. Cleghorn, who is known to fame as the father of Princess Kaiulani of Hawaii. He only remained an hour in the city, as he is desirous of making close connection with the New-York boats for England, where he expects to meet his daughter.

Run Down by a Brewery Wagon.

Herman Bhar of 614 East Fourteenth Street, a brewery wagon driver, was held in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to await the result of injuries inflicted by his alleged reckless driving on Louis Schaeffer, sixty-four years old, of 1,546 First Avenue. Schaeffer's leg is broken, and it is thought that he is injured internally.

The accident occurred Saturday night at Seventh Street and First Avenue, and Bhar tried to evade arrest, but was caught after a chase of several blocks by Policeman Sullivan of the Fifth Street Station.

Moritz Ertheller Buried.

The funeral services for Moritz Ertheller, who was well known in German and Jewish circles, and who was a friend of Horace Greeley, were held at the family residence, 243 East Forty-seventh Street, yesterday morning.

The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler officiated. The burial was in Cypress Hills Cemetery. The pall bearers were J. C. Schramm, Henry Hollander, J. C. Bernheimer, H. Koenig, Mr. Altshuler, and Henry Sothenberg.

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW

They Will Begin Rehearsals To-day of "Le Collier de la Reine" to be Produced at Daly's.

Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew, who are to play the leading parts in de Courcil's "Le Collier de la Reine," which is to be produced at Daly's Theatre Sept. 3, were passengers by the French Line steamship La Gascogne which yesterday arrived from Havre. A rehearsal of the play, much of which has been recast, will be had to-day.

Mrs. Potter looks a bit tanned from the effects of a yachting trip around the coast of Brittany, an outing which she said had been extremely beneficial to her. That curious something in the make-up of actresses, which is not stage fright in one sense of the word, and which can hardly be classed as anything else, led Mr. Daly's leading lady to express a vague apprehension about her reception at Daly's Theatre. An alien audience and strange faces are not so trying to the nerves, she thinks, as the ordeal of facing a home audience in which are many friends

Mrs. Potter's costumes are being designed by the Worth establishment, and are not yet ready. She will take two parts in the play—that of Marie Antoinette and of the Countess Oliva. The actress will make two changes of costume in the five acts.

Speaking of her trip abroad, Mrs. Potter said she spent much of the time with her sister, Mrs. Raoul-Duval, and that a short time previous to embarking at Havre she went on a three weeks' yachting trip on the yacht Garlm. She has spent much time in rehearsing, and but little extra preparation, she thinks, will be needed. In one of the scenes Mrs. Potter will wear a necklace made after the design of one that Marie Antoinette wore.

Mr. Bellew, who has been cast for the part of Cardinal de Rohan, said that much of the play has been recast. He said he was present at a consultation held between Mr. Daly and the playwright, and that he agreed with Mr. Daly in the contention that certain parts should be expergated. Mr. Bellew said he had made a study of the habits and ways of life of the character he is to represent in order to better adapt himself to the part he is to take.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN ARRESTED

Is Charged With Collecting Bills and Cashing Checks Signed in Blank that His Employer Left With Him.

Bartholomew McKeon, plumber, of 825 Sixth Avenue, when in need of a bookkeeper and confidential clerk, employed James H. Frost, twenty-two years old, of 1,726 Broadway, on the recommendation of the boy's father, whom McKeon had known for twenty years.

Young Frost was trusted implicitly. McKeon signed checks in blank, and let his bookkeeper fill them in as the exigencies of the business required. Frost, the trusted confidential clerk and bookkeeper, went out June 18, and did not come back.

McKeon then learned that previous to going his clerk had cashed a check for $110 at his bank, and that sundry bills, supposedly outstanding, had in reality been paid to Frost. He learned also that his late confidential man carried with him an Elmira Reformatory ticket of leave, and that he had gotten into the Reformatory through an extensive system of check operations.

Frost, instead of leaving the city, lingered about the scene of his operations, and collected money that was owed to his late employer, and cashed divers small checks among neighboring tradespeople. As late as Friday evening he purchased cigars at the store of Mrs. Schorn, 610 Ninth Avenue, and received change on a five-dollar check that he tendered in payment.

The police of the Central Office and the West Forty-seventh Street Station were looking for Frost, but were unable to catch him, until Detectives Thompson and Kear of the West Forty-seventh Street Station got after him. They located him, and Saturday night arrested him at Tenth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

When arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Frost was held and committed for examination to-day, in default of $500 bail.

WOMAN PREACHES AT OCEAN GROVE

Immense Crowds Present at All the Services.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 18.—Thousands of Methodists arrived yesterday to be present at the opening of the annual camp meeting to-morrow. To-day's services, held under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, were largely attended. The sermon, at 10:30 A. M., was preached by Miss Mary A. Danforth, for many years a missionary to Japan.

Miss Danforth is the first woman to preach a regular sermon in Ocean Grove, and the novelty attracted an audience of over 6,000. Members of the society read the Scriptures and prayers, the men taking no part in the services.

A missionary meeting was held in the afternoon, when Mrs. A. T. Eaton of Cincinnati and others spoke on the work being done by the society in foreign lands. Nearly $3,000 was raised for the cause.

The surf meeting at dusk was the largest of the season. Ten thousand people joined in the singing and responsive readings. The sermon at night was by the Rev. Dr. John Handley of Trenton. His theme was "Revelation."

The camp meeting will begin to-morrow evening, when a prayer meeting for the success of the camp will be held.

BRIDE PLEADED FOR HUSBAND'S RELEASE

He Was Held for Trial, However, on a Charge of Malicious Mischief.

Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, a bride of four days, was a witness in Harlem Police Court yesterday morning in behalf of her husband, James Watson Mitchell, who was a prisoner charged with malicious mischief.

Mitchell married Elizabeth Fenton on Wednesday, and they went at once to live at 113 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a boarding house kept by John Ryan. Ryan gave the bride and groom a grand feast Wednesday night, with a mandolin

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DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.
500 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—440 MADISON AV., NEAR 50TH ST.—Attractive 4-story brownstone dwelling; rent low; private family only; immediate possession.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

81ST ST., 17 EAST.—Four-story, basement, and cellar; high stoop, stone front, 22 feet wide; suitable for business; immediate possession.
MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

82D ST., 10 EAST.—Four-story, basement, and cellar, high stoop, stone front, 22 feet wide; suitable for business; immediate possession.
MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

TO LET—In the Rockland, 23 West 53d St., and in the Winfield, 207 West 56th St.; very desirable apartments; steam heated, elevator, and in good order. Inquire of Janitors.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—For immediate occupancy or Oct. 1
LORING,
entrance, 202 West 74th St.,
fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Six and seven large light rooms and bath; first-class service.

NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St.
Seven rooms and bath;
large, light, well-ventilated, decorated, steam-heated.
CARLOS, 239 West 76th St.,
southwest corner Boulevard.
Seven rooms and bath; eight rooms and bath.
Apply on premises or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Referees' Notices.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York. RICHARD H. HANDY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM NEWMAN and Julia Newman, his wife; Archibald Phillips, Jr., Anthony Mossopp, George P. Norton, and Charles A. Christman, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, in the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John Golding, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain indenture of lease bearing date the 26th day of September, 1892, duly made and executed by the plaintiff, Richard H Handy, to the defendant, William Newman, of the premises hereinafter mentioned and described, together with the appurtenances, for and during the term of twenty-one and 7-12 years from the first day of October, 1892, at the yearly rent or sum of five thousand five hundred dollars, payable quarterly on the first days of February, May, August and November in each year, which said indenture of lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of November, 1892, in Block Series, Conveyances, Section 6, Liber 12, Page 116, and indexed under Block No. 1,695 on the Land Map of the City of New-York.

And also the leasehold premises thereby demised and described as follows: All those two certain lots of land situated in the City of New-York, and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant 195 feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of First Avenue and said 101st Street; running thence northerly, on a line parallel with said First Avenue, 100 feet; thence to the middle of the block between said 101st and 102nd Streets; thence easterly, on a line parallel with said 101st Street, 50 feet; thence southerly, on a line parallel with said First Avenue, 100 feet or to the centre of the block on the northerly line of said 101st Street and thence westerly, along the northerly line of 101st Street 50 feet to the place of beginning. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said William Newman, of, in and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances and also the said indenture of lease and renewals thereof, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained. Dated New-York, August 19th, 1895. THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

STRONG & SPEAR, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 and 80 Wall Street, New-York City.

au19-2aw3wM&Th&s10

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR the City and County of New-York.—MARGARET M. HAYWARD and others, plaintiffs, against HERMAN FRANK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 15th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 15th day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bernard Smythe, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Ninth Street and First Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet and ten inches, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet and ten inches, more or less, to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 23d, 1895.

R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.

ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, September 5th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, August 15th, 1895.

R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.

ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—EDWIN S. BAYER, plaintiff, against ANDREW T. SCANLON, individually and as trustee, &c., and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated the 7th day of August, 1895, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the third day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-first Street distant ninety feet eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of Twenty-first Street with the easterly line of Second Avenue and running thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said Second Avenue ninety-two feet to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along the centre line of the block twenty feet; thence northerly on a line parallel to Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-two feet to the southerly line of Twenty-first Street, and thence westwardly along the southerly line of Twenty-first Street ninety feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being situated in Section 3, Block 926 on the Land Map of the City of New-York.—Dated, New-York, August 7, 1895.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ALFRED F. SELIGSBERG, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Broad Street, New-York City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Referees' Notices.

SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—ANNA MARY QUIKE, plaintiff, against DUNCAN C. McKINLAY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of June, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, distant four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue;) running thence northerly parallel with Central Park West, and partly through a certain party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet five inches to said northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated May 31st, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, June 25th, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, the 19th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, August 1st, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 19, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, August 8th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, August 1, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, August 15th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, August 8th, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, August 22nd, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, August 15, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

FOURTEENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM F. COCHRAN, plaintiff, against Remington Vernam and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1895, and of an order made and entered herein on the 7th day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment and order named, will sell at public auction on the 29th day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain indenture of lease bearing date the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, made by Mary S. Van Beuren to Lorenzo Delmonico, his executors, administrators, and assigns, of all the premises hereinafter mentioned and described, together with their appurtenances, for and during and until the full end and term of twenty-one years from the 1st day of February, 1867, for the yearly rent or sum of three thousand dollars, payable in half-yearly payments on the 1st day of May and November in each year, which said indenture of the lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the eighteenth day of February, 1867, in Liber 1001 of Conveyances, Page 304.

And also all that certain other indenture of lease, bearing date the nineteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, made by Mary S. Van Beuren to James H. Boyd, and his executors, administrators, and assigns, of all and singular the premises hereinafter mentioned and described, together with their appurtenances, for and during and until the full end and term of twenty-one years from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, the yearly rent or sum of five thousand five hundred dollars, in half-yearly payments on the 1st days of May and November, respectively, in each and every year which said indenture of lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 2131 of Conveyances, Page 25, on the 23d day of January, 1889, and also the leasehold premises thereby demised and described as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fourteenth Street, at the distance of forty-two feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue; and running thence eastwardly, along Fourteenth Street, fifty feet; thence northwardly, at right angles with Fourteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-nine feet, more or less, to the southerly side of Fifty-first Street; thence westwardly, along Fifty-first Street, fifty feet, and thence southwardly, parallel with Fourteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-nine feet to the place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said parties of the first part, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indenture of lease and renewals thereof, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained. Dated New-York, August 15, 1895.

CHARLES H. TRUAX, Referee.

EWING & EWING, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

au8-2aw14SM

RIVERSIDE Court, City and County of New-York.—HARRY P. BARTLETT v. PHEBE [illegible]

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, and [illegible] in the above-entitled action, and [illegible] the 25th day of July, 1895, I, the [illegible] referee named therein, will [illegible] auction at the New-York Real [illegible] 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1895, at 12 [illegible] that day, by Adrian H. Muller & [illegible] the premises in said judgment [illegible] therein described as follows:

All that certain [illegible] in New-York City which on [illegible] Map of 839 Lots at Kingsbridge, [illegible] 24th Ward, property of F[illegible]rster," surveyed by George C. [illegible] No-vember, 1893, which [illegible] annexed to the last will and [illegible] as executor of [illegible] H. Forster, deceased, to Madeline [illegible] dated December 16th, 1893, and [illegible] office of the Register of the City of New-York, on December 20th, 1893 [illegible] against Block 4,428, in Section 13, [illegible] the City of New-York, and a copy [illegible] was also filed in said Register's [illegible] on the 20th day of December, 1893, is known as and by the number sixty-five (65) [illegible] York. July 27, 1895. FRANK [illegible]

WARREN S. BARTLETT [illegible] Plaintiff's Attorney, 52 Wall St., New-York [illegible]

Surrogate Notices.

BOSHER, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles H. Bosher, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of doing business, the office of D. R. Willson & Co., No. 115 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated the 17th day of April, 1895. MARY E. BOSHER, Executrix.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARKSON GEOFFROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 66, Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1895. NICOLAS GEOFFROY, Administrator, &c. FETTRETCH & SILKMAN and SEIBEL, Room 66, Times Building, N. Y. City, Attorneys for Administrator. je3-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE WITT S. HAYS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Dodd, Peabody & Brothers, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1895. JOHN DOS PASSOS and ALFRED D. HAYS, 3d. HENRY R. DRAKE, Executors. DOS PASSOS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors. ap15-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MIHARU DEANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Wm. Schell, No. 37 Pine Street, Room 23, in the City of New-York, or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1895. ELIZA M. C. A. LAWTON, Executrix. WILMERDING & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Executrix, 48 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy1-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. GENSCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1895. CHARLES E. GENSCH, JOHN M. NASH, executors. ADAMS & HYDE, attorneys for executors, 59 Liberty Street, New-York, N. Y. je17-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN DIERKING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stuyvesant & Millard, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of April, 1895. FREDERIC C. DIERKING, Administrator. STUYVESANT & MILLARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 99 Nassau Street, New-York. ap22-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB VAN CORTRAND, late of Closter, in the County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March 1895. FRANCIS A. ED. MEYER, Executor.

TARRANT PUTNAM, Attorney for Executor, 38 Park Row, New-York. mh25-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD O'GORMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1895. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Jr., EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executors.

ap29-law6mM

HOLMES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frank G. Wild, Esq., No. 17 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next. Dated New-York, the 22nd day of July, 1895. GEORGE H. COUTTS, Executor. FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Executor, 15-17 Beekman Street, New-York. jy22-law6mM

RACHEL MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rachel Margaret Gilsey, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Lynde Stetson, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. MARGARET J. FRANKLIN, Executrix. FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City.

OSCAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oscar [illegible] late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Irving Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January, 1896. Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. [illegible] ZOLLIKOFFER, Administrator. [illegible] Chedsey, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, New-York City. jy15-law6mM

LEE, [illegible] In pursuance of an order of Hon. [illegible] Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTIE B. LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at 115 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3rd day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of July, 1895. [illegible] S. HUBBARD, Executor. [illegible] Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall St., N. Y. jy29-law6mM

Surrogate Notices.

DONNELLON, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to John J. Donnellon and Thomas E. Donnellon, in their own right, and as executors of John Donnellon, deceased, and to the infants Joseph, Mary, and Catherine Donnellon, and to the creditors William H. Barnes and Joseph Garry, executor, and all unknown creditors of John Donnellon, deceased; in matter of application of Patrick Gaffney, for distribution of surplus money arising from foreclosure of mortgage on real estate of John Donnellon, deceased, send greeting. You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 24th day of September, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there pursuant to an order entered in the above proceedings on the 22d day of June, 1895, to show cause, if any you can, why the prayer of the petition of Patrick Gaffney should not be granted and decree entered for the distribution of the funds in said proceedings mentioned, to the petitioner and other persons entitled thereto, and for the further relief asked for; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal [L. S.] of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WESTMORELAND D. DAVIS, Attorney for petitioner, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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BOEHMER, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BOEHMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. WILLIAM J. LE COMPTE, Jr., Executor. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. au19-law6mM

LAWRENCE, JAMES G. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. K. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. CATHARINE AUGUSTA LAWRENCE, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. au19-law6mM

PYNE, PERCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PERCY R. PYNE, late of Riverdale, in the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 3rd, 1895. ALBERTINA S. PYNE, M. TAYLOR PYNE, PERCY R. PYNE, Jr., ALBERTINA T. RUSSELL, Executors, &c. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. jy8-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURISTON W. WINCHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of June, 1895. ELIZA S. WINCHESTER, THOMAS E. SLOAN, Administrators. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrators, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. je10-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA MARTINE SYLVESTER GARCIA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next. Dated New-York, the 1st day of March, 1895. PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh4-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANSUY P. DODIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1895. ALEXANDRE DODIN and EMILE DODIN, Executors. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. my27-1aw6mM

LAWTON, JAMES M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES M. LAWTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmer & Canfield, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1895. ELIZA M. C. A. LAWTON, Executrix. WILMERDING & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Executrix, 48 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy1-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. GENSCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1895. CHARLES E. GENSCH, JOHN M. NASH, executors. ADAMS & HYDE, attorneys for executors, 59 Liberty Street, New-York, N. Y. je17-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN DIERKING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stuyvesant & Millard, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of April, 1895. FREDERIC C. DIERKING, Administrator. STUYVESANT & MILLARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 99 Nassau Street, New-York. ap22-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB VAN CORTRAND, late of Closter, in the County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March 1895. FRANCIS A. ED. MEYER, Executor.

TARRANT PUTNAM, Attorney for Executor, 38 Park Row, New-York. mh25-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD O'GORMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1895. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Jr., EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executors.

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HOLMES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frank G. Wild, Esq., No. 17 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next. Dated New-York, the 22nd day of July, 1895. GEORGE H. COUTTS, Executor. FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Executor, 15-17 Beekman Street, New-York. jy22-law6mM

RACHEL MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rachel Margaret Gilsey, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Lynde Stetson, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. MARGARET J. FRANKLIN, Executrix. FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.

Spree, Tu., Aug. 20	6 AM	Aller, Tu., Sept. 3,	9 AM
Ems, Sat., Aug. 24,	9 AM	Trave, Sat., Sept. 7,	9 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 27,	9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10,	8 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 31,	8 AM	Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14,	9 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Kaiser W. II., Aug. 24,	9 AM	Saale, Sat., Sept. 28,	M
*Werra, Sat., Sept. 7,	10 AM	Werra, Sat., Oct. 12,	10 AM

*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

F. B'marck, Au. 22,	11 AM	F. B'marck, Sep. 19,	11AM
Columbia, Aug. 20,	11 AM	Columbia, Sept. 26,	11 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 29,	9 AM	A. Victoria, Oct. 3,	9 AM
Norm'nia, Sept. 12,	11 AM	Norm'nia, Oct. 10,	11 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
Direct WITHOUT CHANNEL ROUTE TO **Paris.** CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. Bismarck, Oct. 16	†Guinea.....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2.	†Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6.	Ems .....Nov. 30.

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agents., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Circassia, Aug. 24,	8 AM	Ethiopia, Sept. 14,	1 PM
Anchoria, Aug. 31,	2 PM	Furnessia, Sept. 21,	1 PM

Cabin, $45; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.
S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M. Saloon, $50; 2d cabin, $25 & $30. Steerage, $17.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Boulogne-sur-Mer.

SS. WERKENDAM.....Tuesday, Aug. 20
SS. OBDAM.....Saturday, Aug. 24
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, Aug. 24.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Aug. 24, 6 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurend..Sat